THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 150,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY NOVEMBER 20, 1902. VOL. LXVII: NO. 47.

THE OLD HOME DAYS.

Old stone doorstep! Blessings on you,
You have suffered no "repair."
Greetings! Blessings! I'd have known you
if I'd met you anywhere!
Sixty years and more have faded since
you anchored by the door
Where the wide back porch was shaded
by the ancient sycamore,
Waving soft, through Memory's haze,
In the dear home days:

Old stone doorstep! I recall you! Father
found you on the hill,
And he said "By George! I'll haul you
where you'll make a noble sill.
Summat rough, but might be rougher;
though sight smoothern me, I guess;
All of us that toil and suffer must be
wrinkled more or less."
That was just like father's ways
In the old home days!

So he hitched the oxen to you in the path
the water wore,
Slowly slew you round and drew you to
the open kitchen door,
Where the crowbar made you worry and
the heavy iron mace—
And I laughed to see you hurry as you
wriggled into place;
And he said: "I'll bet it stays!"
In the far home days!

And you stayed, O stair of granite! of our
home and life a part;
Not a throne upon the planet touches so
the truant heart.
As fond memory backward glances
through the labyrinth of years
Round thee troop the pictured fancies 'mid
the laughter and the tears,
And we thread the tangled maze
To the old home days!

Oh, the orchard and the garden, and the
elms arrayed in state!
Still one giant, like a warden, towers be-
side the open gate!
How he captured us and swung us—oh, the
mad and merry wight!—
Through the tangled branches flung us till
we shouted with delight!
Oh, the joyance of the plays
In the long home days!

Peaceful hours! The twilight shadows of
the harvest evening gray
Brought the blossoms of the meadows in
the odors of the hay,
And the cows from out the clover tinkled
that the day was done,
And the bees went droning over with
their golden armor on
Through the sunset's fading rays
In the sweet home days!

Hung above you on the trellis were the
Concords in the dew,
Growing sweeter for the chalice as the jo-
cund summer flew,
And you heard the water tumble where
the river breaks in twain
And the grumble and the grumble of the
grinding of the grain,
And you watched each changing phase
Of the old home days!

Dear old doorstep! Oh, the prances of the
children on the grass,
And the gambols and the dances of the
laughing lad and lass,
And the songs we sang and chanted as the
hours of evening sped!
Oh, the sacred spot is haunted with the
faces of the dead
And the echoes of the lays
Sung in old home days!

Memories throng. The heart is swelling till
the pain has found relief;
Holy sorrow's pearls are welling from the
blessed fount of grief
For the music hushed and vanished, for
the voices round the door
And the footprints that have vanished
from the path forevermore,
As through blinding mists we gaze
Toward the old home days!
—W. A. Croffut, in the Springfield Repub-
lican.

THE HOUSE WHERE I WAS BORN

It stands as in olden days;
A simple, plain abode;
Beneath the spreading persimmon boughs,
Back from the country road.
'Tis old and weather beaten now,
Deserted and forlorn,
And yet 'tis beautiful to me,
The house where I was born.

'Twas years since I had viewed that
home,
I wondered there alone;
The fence was sagged, the gate was gone,
The patch was overgrown.
I stood upon the old stone steps,
Where oft I'd stood before,
I stepped upon the long low porch
And passed the open door.

There lingered in the vacant rooms
A silence most profound.
My steps on the dismantled floor,
Gave out a ghostly sound.
It seemed the shadows of the dead,
Across the gloom were cast,
And every footstep seemed to me,
To echo through the past.

I've seen the mansions of the rich,
Mansions fit for kings,
And yet the picture of the old house,
Unto my memory clings.
'Tis old and weather beaten now,
Deserted and forlorn,
And yet 'tis beautiful to me,
The house where I was born.
—E. H. Lyons.

HEATS AIR FOR MEDICAL USE

This invention relates to an apparatus for applying heat to different parts of the human body in the treatment of diseases or maladies of such a nature that external treatment will prove more effective than medicines taken internally. A simple means is provided by which a supply of either moist or dry air is pro-

duced and transferred directly to different parts of the human body or fed into an enclosure surrounding a portion of the body, to cause a circulation of the heated current around the affected part. In the drawing is shown a view of the heating apparatus arranged for use and also a device adapted to enclose a portion of an arm or leg to confine the vapor around the part to be treated. Connection between the two parts of the apparatus is made through a flexible hose, which carries the vapor to the confining chamber as fast as it is generated. This generation is accomplished by heating a liquid placed in the reservoir over the flame, and in this manner medicines for the treatment of diseases of a scrofulous or cancerous nature are vaporized and discharged directly against the affected part of the skin.

Ping-Ponglet for Flatlet.

"Yes, ma'am," says the saleslady, "this is the new game of ping-ponglet."

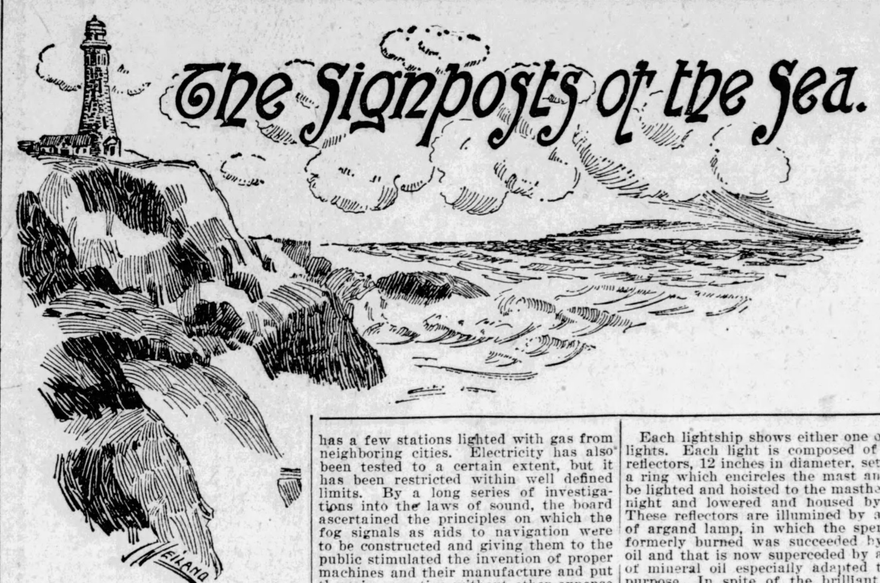
"But it is so very little," objects the customer. "It looks like a toy."

"It is quite popular," declares the saleslady. "It is a miniature of the other game, and is especially designed to be played in a flat."—Judge.

Vanity of Vanities.

Our Amateur Romeo (who has taken a cottage in the country, so as to be able to study without interruption)—Arise, fair Sun, and kill the envious Moon——

Owner of Rubicund Countenance (popping head over the hedge)—Beg pardon, zur. Be you a-talkin' to Ol. zur?—London Punch.



The theory of coast lighting is that each coast shall be so set with towers that the rays from their lights shall meet and pass each other so that a vessel on the coast shall never be out of sight of a light and that there shall be no dark spaces between the lights. This is the theory upon which the United States is proceeding, and it plants lights where they are most needed on these lines. Hence from year to year the dark spaces on its coasts are lessened and the day will come when the seashore will be defined from end to end by a band of light by night and well marked beacons by day.

In the first century of its existence the lighthouse establishment of the United States cost about ninety-three and a quarter millions of dollars, and the United States has now within its borders an eighth part of all the lights which encircle the globe, and more than a proportionate share of the other aids to navigation which come under the control of lighthouse establishments.

The first lighthouse on the continent was built at the entrance to Boston harbor, on Little Brewster island, in 1715-'16. The other maritime colonies followed the example of Massachusetts and agreed to maintain all the lights on the coast, which were eight in number, all of which are yet in existence, though so greatly improved that they are the same only in purpose and site.

When the lights came itno the possession of the Federal government they were placed under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, who it seems gave them his personal attention, but took important action without the direct approbation of the President. On May 8, 1792, the office of commissioner of revenue was established and the control of the lights devolved upon him. Ten years later the office was abolished, but re-established in 1813 and abolished for the second time in 1820. During the thirty years which elapsed the number of lights increased from 8 to 55, and each seems to have been built to meet immediate and pressing local want and without regard for any general system.

Between the years of 1820 and 1852 the lighthouse establishment was increased from 55 lights and a few buoys to 325 lighthouses and lightships, with numerous buoys, monuments and other aids to navigation. In the year 1851 the secretary of the treasury formed the United States lighthouse board by the appointment of several officers from the army and navy. This board perfected the classification of lights and so differentiated them by proper distinctions that mariners were able to identify and recognize each light. It substituted lighthouses for lightships wherever practicable, thereby making a large saving in the expense without diminution of light produced.

When sperm oil became too expensive for economical use the board cast about for a substitute for it as a lighthouse illuminant, and after trying and discarding colza, a vegetable oil, it finally, after many experiments, adopted lard oil, and twenty years later when it again became evident that further economy could be made it substituted mineral oil for lard oil after much tentative action resulting in the invention of lamps for its proper combustion. It has tested gas as a lighthouse illuminant without finding it adapted to the purpose, although it still has a few stations lighted with gas from neighboring cities. Electricity has also been tested to a certain extent, but it has been restricted within well defined limits. By a long series of investigations into the laws of sound, the board ascertained the principles on which the fog signals as aids to navigation were to be constructed and giving them to the public stimulated the invention of proper machines and their manufacture and put them in operation without other expense to the government than their purchase.

The lighthouse board has organized and built up by degrees a corps of intelligent lightkeepers, who, entering the service in its lowest rank, after examination, are eligible to promotion in grade and pay according to merit, as vacancies occur and whose tenure of office is practically during good behavior, where transfers are made when the wishes of the keepers and the wants of the service coincide and whose physical and mental welfare are carefully looked after by the board which aims to make its keepers contented in their responsible and isolated positions. The board has the services of some of the brightest and most active minds in the American navy. The lighthouse service has, like the coast survey, come to be regarded as a training school for young officers and a field for the best efforts of those in higher rank. The roll of lighthouse inspectors contains the names of the flower of the navy, hence it is no source of wonder that a tour of lighthouse duty is sought by the more ambitious and studious of our naval officers and that the service has its choice from among the best of them in times of peace.

There are several hundred lighthouses and lightships on the great lakes which are peculiarly fitted to those great "unsalted seas," but even at that the number is much less than is demanded by lake commerce. A point which strikes one conversant with the seaboard requirements, but unfamiliar with the lake region is the character of the navigation: Lake Superior is in round numbers 400 miles in length; Michigan 350 miles, and Huron and Erie 250, with an average width of not exceeding 70 miles. White the total area of water is large and the distances are great, for example, Chicago to Duluth, 800 miles, Chicago to Buffalo 900 miles, and Buffalo to Duluth 1,000 miles, the voyages are made in constant proximity to land, which in fact, is seldom out of sight. Furthermore, for long stretches, the navigation from numerous islands and shoals, is exceedingly complicated and difficult and in addition the fogs with which the lakes are infested in spring and fall shut in suddenly and last sometimes for an extended period. It may also be stated that owing to frequent voyages and changes of cargo, much of it iron ore, the compass is much less reliable than at sea. In other words the lake navigator is engaged in a coasting business with land on both sides of him and makes his voyages under exceptionally difficult conditions.

The purpose of a lightship is to do the work of a lighthouse where one is necessary, but where the difficult conditions have made it impossible to erect a house, owing to the heavy expense and a constant doubt as to its permanency. But the lightship must display as good light in clear weather and as far-reaching sound in thick weather. The greatest difficulty experienced with lightships is to insure permanency in position. When moorings have been made too heavy to drag, chains have been broken; when they have held the mooring bits have been torn out; when they have held the ship has foundered at her anchors, or the cable has slipped and the ship has sought a harbor or gone to sea for safety. Under the present rules of the lighthouse service a rigid examination of the riding gear of lightships is frequently required and the absence of a lightship from her moorings is now quite unusual.

Each lightship shows either one or two lights. Each light is composed of eight reflectors, 12 inches in diameter, set upon a ring which encircles the mast and can be lighted and hoisted to the masthead by night and lowered and housed by day. These reflectors are illumined by a kind of argand lamp, in which the sperm oil formerly burned was succeeded by lard oil and that is now superceded by a kind of mineral oil especially adapted to the purpose. In spite of the brilliant light displayed and the powerful fog-signals used, the lightships are frequently run into by passing vessels. The cost of building a lightship is anywhere from $50,000 to $100,000, depending, of course, upon her size and equipment. It is also estimated that it costs the government on an average of about $8,000 per year to maintain and keep in repair each of the first-class lightships in the service, and this is one of the most important reasons for the policy of the government in replacing ships with lighthouses as fast as practicable. The lighthouse service has a fleet of vessels whose duty it is to supply the lighthouses and lightships with provisions, fuel and other necessities, and also to attend to the buoyage, replacing the buoys which have gone adrift and exchanging every buoy for a fresh one each year and placing new buoys.

The buoy is to the seaman by day what the light is at night, and what the fog signal is in thick weather, and it tells him by its size, form, color and number how to avoid rocks and shoals, and shows the way in and out of harbors. The buoy service has its own code of laws, state and national, a fleet of small steamers for its maintenance, besides a corps of contractors to attend to the buoyage of coves and inlets, where impracticable to tenders. It has a depot for the storage of iron buoys where they are painted and numbered or repaired, and also where wooden buoys are made ready for service. It has its own directory printed yearly, in thirteen volumes, and distributed gratuitously for the benefit of commerce, in which each buoy is mentioned by name, located by station and described by size, shape, color, number and vicinity. The problems connected with the improvement of the service are considered as of great importance and made the subject of deep consideration by the scientists who are at the disposition of the department.

On the Great Lakes alone there are nearly 1,500 aids to navigation, including lighthouses and ships, buoys and beacons, and one of the most important duties of the lighthouse establishment is placing these aids in commission at the earliest possible moment after the ice passes out of the rivers and harbors. It is a work of great magnitude, but by excellent organization of forces, the task is accomplished every season in a remarkably short space of time. When they are taken up each fall at the latest possible date, without incurring too great risk of destruction by ice, the buoys and other movable aids are laid away at the various storage depots. Here during the winter all buoys, wooden or steel, are scraped and painted, gas buoys refilled etc. When filled the gas buoys are supplied with enough gas to keep them burning for a period of 80 days, before which time their supply is replenished by the lighthouse supply steamer, or as it is better known, "tender." By the time all this work is accomplished, the opening of navigation is probably an actual fact, in which case the work of setting out the buoys is immediately commenced. The exact position which each is to occupy has previously been established by the lighthouse inspectors, and the greatest care must be taken to place them absolutely in the correct position, for should they show one-sixteenth of a point of variation between the actual position and the position assigned, if discovered by the inspectors, it would cause a particularly disagreeable and embarrassing difficulty, for the parties responsible. The possibility that the buoys may be lost makes it necessary for the department to keep on hand at all times exact duplicates.

THE THREE FAMED GREAT CANONS

The justly famed Grand Canon of the Yellowstone is, like the Colorado, gorgeously colored and abruptly countersunk in a plateau, and both are mainly the work of water, says the Century. But the Colorado's canon is more than a thousand times larger, and as a score or two of new buildings of ordinary size would not appreciably change the general view of a great city, so hundreds of Yellowstone might be erected in the sides of the Yellowstone Canon without noticeably augmenting its size or the richness of its sculpture. But it is not true that the great Yosemite rocks would be thus lost or hidden.

Nothing of their kind in the world, so far as I know, rivals El Capitan and Tissiack, much less dwarfs or in any way belittles them. None of the sandstone or limestone precipices of the canon that I have seen or heard of approaches in smooth, flawless strength and grandeur the granite face of El Capitan or the Tenaya side of Cloud's Rest. These colossal cliffs, types of permanence, are about three thousand and six thousand feet high; those of the canon that are sheer are about half as high, and are types of fleeting change; while glorious-domed Tissiack, noblest of mountain buildings, far from being overshadowed or lost in this rosy, spiry canon company, would draw every eye, and, in serene majesty "aboon them a'" she would take her place—castle, temple, palace or tower. Nevertheless, a noted writer, comparing the Grand Canon in a general way with the glacial Yosemite, says:

"And the Yosemite—ah, the lovely Yosemite! Dumped down into the wilderness of gorges and mountains, it would take a guide who knew of its existence a long time to find it."

This is striking and shows up well above the levels of commonplace description; but it is confusing, and has the fatal fault of not being true.

Wages a la Mode.

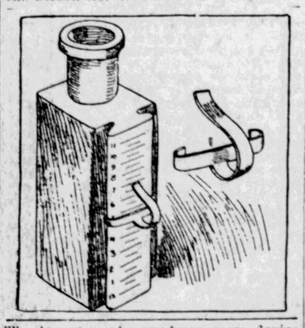
"And what will be the salary?" asked the man who had just been accepted for the clerkship.

"Two dollars a month and your heat?" replied the busy merchant.

Which only goes to show that the thing toward which we have been drifting has assuredly come.—Baltimore News.

A BOTTLE FOR MEASURING LIQUIDS

If there is any particular duty in life in which more care should be exercised than in any other it is the giving of medicine to the sick, and numerous instances are on record where lives have been forfeited as a penalty for negligence or thoughtlessness on the part of the person left in charge of the patient.



The inventor who produces some device which shall aid in securing accuracy and careful attention to detail in ministering to the wants of the sick is to be commended, and the simpler the invention the greater demand there will be for it. It is but a little thing that we show in the accompanying illustration, but there can be no doubt as to its practicability for the purpose of indicating when the next dose of medicine is to be taken, and it might also serve as a measuring device when no other vessel or spoon is at hand for this work. As will be seen, a groove is formed on either edge of the face of the bottle, and lapped into this groove are the ends of a sliding bar of resilient metal, with a tongue projecting above it to engage horizontal graduation on the bottle. These lines are numbered to correspond with the full half and quarter hours from 12 to 11:45 o'clock, and one has but to set the tongue on the proper line to show without any question at what time the next dose of the medicine should be taken; while to make use of it as a measure it is only necessary to read the height of the liquid in relation to the graduations and pour it out until the top line has been lowered the proper distance.

WHY AMERICANS HAVE SMALL FAMILIES

According to Professor Vierkandt, a German sociologist, the question whether American race superiority can make itself felt in the world at large depends on the size of American families. He notes, a Berlin dispatch says, "a tendency which discourages large families, because of the standard of comfort required." No observing person will deny that there is such a tendency in this country. The Americans like children, but they hesitate to become responsible for the welfare and comfort of large families. Four children in a family are an unusual number; six make a big family nowadays, and eight invite the imputation of reckless prodigality. If Europe is safe from an American invasion until American families grow bigger, it can rest easy in its mind. At present the tendency seems to be the other way. They say that the French are growing more peaceable, more thrifty and richer. They are not invaders nowadays in commerce, and they are less and less disposed to aggressive war. They have no spare population. So it may be with us. American families can ill spare their sons for foreign service, either military or commercial. There are too few of them born.—Harper's Weekly.

A Puzzled Housewife.

"Hello," called Mrs. Cookem, over the 'phone, "Is this Mr. Sellem's grocery?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Well, some folks sent me a cake of patent plum pudding and a cake of imitation coal this morning, for me to try."

"Yes, ma'am. And did you wish to order some more?"

"I don't know. You'll have to send some one down to explain matters. I've put one cake on the fire and the other in the oven and I can't tell whether the plum pudding smell comes from the fire-box or the pudding pan."—Baltimore American.

Suspicious of It.

"oD you believe in the segregation of the sexes?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle.

"Well," replied her hostess, "I can't say as I do. Josiah's kind of taken with it, but there's so many of these new notions comin' up that I'd rather wait and see how they turn out first. Of course, I believe in vaccination, because everybody knows that's all right, but I'd hate to let a child of mine get segregated unless it was the last hope."—Chicago Record-Herald.

DOWN HOCKING

A STORY OF OHIOANS.

By S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Philip Rosser, a young lawyer, tells the main portion of the story in the first person. He visited Doncaster, a town in the Hocking Valley, Ohio, on legal business. Here he met Darius Tallman, a wealthy elderly gentleman, with a homely philosophy, which he applied to every day events, and George Barnard, a bright newspaper man. The latter took Rosser to call upon the Smeads, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship. The family consisted of Mrs. Smead, a widow; her daughter Bernice, a young lady, and her maiden sister, Miss Lavinia Beckett, a lady very popular with young and old. George Barnard is much impressed with Bernice. During the call of the young men at the Smead residence, Elsie Holland, living next door, and a close friend of Bernice, comes in, and Rosser at once falls in love with her. Elsie is a niece of Mr. Tallman.

Rosser is employed by Mr. Tallman to secure the right of way for another railway, which shall pierce the Hocking Valley coal fields, which were at that time monopolized by the Hocking & Ohio River railway. This work is to be done without letting it be known who were behind the project—Mr. Tallman and a number of his business associates at this state capital. Rosser, in the prosecution of his work, reaches Sterrett, a littlem ining town on the H. & O. R. railroad, and the first place he reached in the mining region. He found much discontent among the miners. The operators only seemed coy when they had orders to fill: the railroad company could not always furnish cars enough when business was brisk, and as a result the men had work only a portion of the time. Rosser talked with operators miners and railway men, and found each had arguments in his own behalf. Finally the miners throughout the region demanded an increase in the price paid for mining and the guarantee of a stated number of days' work each month per month. The operators refused, claiming it impossible to do so on account of the competition of the West Virginia and Pittsburg coal. The miners then struck. At a picnic party held on the Standing Rock, a picturesque bluff some 200 feet high, overlooking the town of Doncaster, George Barnard comes to an understanding with Bernice Smead. Before the party returns home Barnard receives an urgent telegram from Rosser at Sterrett, asking him to come on at once, as there is trouble.

Rosser was present at a conference between Mr. White, an operator, and a committee of three miners, which White used strong language in refusing the strikers' demands. The committee turned to Rosser, who had heard the discussion, and asked his opinion. He replied that to judge from the presentation of the two sides, coal mining was an unprofitable in that valley, and should be abandoned. The miners took offense at this. Later in the day a mob of strikers looted White's office, and Rosser's friends fearing that he would be roughly handled, insisted that he should remain in his room at the hotel.

When darkness fell a mob gathered, which attacked and set fire to the building which were the offices and mine store belonging to Mr. Morton. The train arrived at that juncture, bringing the sheriff and his posse, also George Bernard, who came in answer to Rosser's telegram. The sheriff and his men were endeavoring to disperse the mob, when a large amount of blasting powder in the store exploded, killing several and wounding a larger number, among whom was Barnard. Rosser took the latter on the morning train to Doncaster.

Mr. Henry Morton, a resident of Doncaster, was the owner of mines in the valley. He called a secret meeting in Columbus of all the large operators, where he broached the project of combining all the large mines into one company, thus controlling the industry in the Hocking valley. During a director of the Hocking & Ohio River railway, he assured the operators that the road would favor the project for business reasons. Those present agreed and appointed a committee to work out the details of the combination.

When a second meeting was held some days later the committee reported a plan of combination, which, after a spirited debate, was adopted. Just then one of the leading operators, W. James, arrived with the astounding news that a majority of the stock of the Hocking & Ohio River railroad had been secured by the rival company of which Mr. Tallman was one of the leading spirits; that the new railway, on the right of way of which Rosser had been working, would be made a branch line, and that the main line would be at once extended to Lake Erie, thus giving a greatly extended market for Hocking Valley coal by boat to upper lake ports. Mr. James also had a proposition to purchase a controlling interest in the new combination of coal operators, so that the coal company and the railroad company would both be under the control of the same men. The coal operators submitted to this, as they could not hope to oppose it successfully. The coal company was organized; a committee from it met a committee of miners at Sterrett and settled the strike. The combination, by having all mining operations directed by one office, could cheapen the cost of management so as to give the men the increase in the rate per ton for mining coal, while the miners withdrew their demand for a given number of days' work per month.

CHAPTER XIII.

The public announcement of the purchase of the Hocking & Ohio River railroad by the syndicate with which Mr. Tallman was connected, the further fact that the rival railway would be abandoned, and that the line whose right of way I had been securing would be made a part of the old road, not only astonished but humiliated me. All young men have—or ought to have—a large sense of amour propre; and to say that my self-esteem was wounded would be to put the case lightly. As I pondered the subject, it seemed to me that I had been made a tool for the purposes of the syndicate. I had accomplished the work which was really intended by the gentlemen who were pulling the wires, and I supposed that now, having been used for their purposes, I would be dismissed as a supernumerary.

It was a little consolation to receive a brief note from Mr. Tallman, dated at Columbus, stating that he had to go to New York on matters regarding the financing of the new corporation, that my salary should go on, and that I was to remain in Doncaster on waiting orders. This assured me my salary during the time; but it gave no intimation as to the future. I had severed my small business relations with the law firm in whose office I held a subordinate position at my home, at the request of Mr. Tallman, supplemented by a generous salary. Now it seemed that I was to be out in the world, with nothing but the money I had saved as capital to start anew.

To be frank, this would not have worried me much had I been heart-whole. I had full faith in myself, and felt that I should be able to make my own way in the world. But I had fallen in love with the starry eyes of Elsie Holland. The more I saw of her the deeper was my respect for her, the greater my love. To obtain her for my wife was the summit of my ambition. But I had worldly sense enough to know that, when one marries a wife, he must be prepared to care for her at least as well as she had been accustomed in her father's house; and I most certainly would not ask her, or any girl, to link her fate with the uncertainties of the career of a soldier of fortune.

During the idle days in Doncaster, when I had no business to employ my time. I by no means abandoned the society of Elsie. Hope, that splendid friend of youth, whispered to me that, though the new railway project and its dreams of advancement had vanished into thin air, fate had something quite as good in store for me, and that all I had to do was to be patient, and to await the turn of fortune's wheel.

All young people, male and female, are prone to have a confidant at every crisis in humanity's career; and I felt keenly the need of some one with whom I might discuss the situation in which I found myself, and my future prospects. Unfortunately there was no one in Doncaster to fill the bill. The only close friend among the men of my own age whom I had made was George Barnard; and his injuries in the Sterrett explosion prevented me from holding confidential converse with him. He was at the Smead residence, to which I had free entree, of course; but he was always surrounded by a feminine element, and one does not like to talk of those most intimate matters when interruptions are inevitable every few minutes, nor with a friend who is under the nurse's care.

Miss Lavinia was one of the dearest of women, yet I did not feel that I could confide in her. I felt sure that she sympathized with me fully in my suit for the affections of Elsie Holland; but naturally she was absorbed in the love affair of George and Bernice, which was now a fully acknowledged matter, and had received the endorsement of all the friends of the family. Besides, I hardly felt like discussing the business side of the proposition with Miss Lavinia. Old married ladies who have grown elderly are undoubtedly romantic to a degree, but my legal training had led me to doubt their wisdom as advisers in an affair in which not only my heart but my finances were involved.

As a resultant of all these conflicting forces, I played a lone hand. I allowed no opportunity to pass which would give me a chance to pass the time with Elsie; and when I was with her all the uncertainties of the future dissolved into thin air, and I was the confident but obsequious suitor. I never knew how I really stood with that elusive young lady. I played by hand for all it was worth, yet there were never any definite results which gave me hope for the future. It reminded me of the days when I was studying natural history under a tutor, and went afield to capture butterflies to be used as specimens for study. I might advance ever so skillfully, and cast my net, but the insect I desired would float away, apparently unconscious of my attempts.

So things went along until Mr. Tallman returned from his business trip in the East. Impatient to the last degree, I kept myself in touch with his office, in order to learn the earliest moment at which he would arrive. When that much-desired event occurred, I was not long in presenting myself before him, only to have him request me to meet him that evening at his residence.

This was a mile outside the town—in point of fact, just beyond the point at which my first meeting with him occurred on the ovension of the boiler explosion in the flouring mill. The house was a strange congeries of buildings—the older portion a two story frame structure of wood, painted white, in the colonial style, with a large front portico. This portion of the structure faced northward, toward the turnpike. But Mr. Tallman had added to this a two-story brick portion, facing eastward toward the town—the main hall of the older building being used for both. When I called, I was ushered into a large room on the ground floor of the newer building, which was apparently a library, as the walls were lined with book-cases, filled with the works which were standard at the time of the civil war.

Mr. Tallman came hurrying in, and greeted me impressively.

"Why, Mr. Rosser! I am glad indeed to meet you again! Events have moved rapidly in the last week or two, haven't they?"

"Indeed, yes, Mr. Tallman. And I must say that while they have probably moved in the right direction, they have left me stranded on the beach."

"Why, how's that?" And he tweaked his nose with that familiar gesture.

"I feel like a star-fish left on the sands by the retiring tide. I was employed to secure a certain right of way. I obtained it over a practicable line from Summertown to Sterrett. Suddenly I am called here, and the subsequent arrangements render my future plans of no account. I am without occupation or future prospects. The outlook is gloomy, from my personal standpoint."

Mr. Tallman scrutinized me earnestly.

"Well, if you are paid for the work you do, you have no kick coming."

"Perhaps not. But if you, Mr. Tallman, were in my position, you would feel much as I do, I venture to say. I went into this project, I will admit, without any positive assurance as to the future; yet, I had hints of future preferment in the employ of the new railroad company, when the right of way was secured. Now you and the gentlemen associated with you have gotten hold of the Hocking & Ohio River road. The new line will not be built. Therefore I am out of it. Is not that right?"

Mr. Tallman tweaked his nose vigorously and gave vent to a snort or two. Had I known him as well then as I did in later years, I would have understood that he was indignant, yet courteous.

"I am afraid," he began, "that you are, like the mass of people, under the fool impression that a corporation has no soul—in other words, that it simply exacts service, for which it pays, and has no further use for the man who has rendered the service. The proposition is false. It is an evidence of ignorance on your part which I deplore. What is a corporation? It is a combination of business men. What they, as business men, deem worthy in any one individual, the corporation will recognize. Do you not know that the crying lack in modern conditions is to find men of capacity, of capability, who will obey orders? In other words, men of talent, who will carry out orders as do officers in the army, without requiring explanations?

"You are a young man, and lack the experience which comes with years. Now, let me explain. There were certain conditions existing in the mining regions down Hocking which caused constant friction, loss of profits, and altogether unnecessary. The Hocking & Ohio Valley railroad had a monopoly of the railway traffic. Its largest freight interest was carrying of coal. But, with a short-sightedness that can be attributed only to lack of grasp on modern conditions, the men in control of the road left the mining business in the hands of individual operators. There was a steady war among them, of course—as there always is under unrestrained competition, with only one outlet to its product.

"There were two ways in which outside capital could intervene. One way, to build a new line down into the valley, thus giving to the coal operators a choice of routes. The other was to combine the coal mining and the railroad into one interest; and then to increase the market by finding new outlets for the coal mined in this valley.

"The railroad was in the hands of a large number of men, each holding a block of stock. It was built in that way, as I suppose you know. The stock was sold in all the towns along the line to business men, who bought because the road would be a commercial advantage to them, in the way of shorter, quicker and cheaper transportation.

"That was all right and is a good business proposition here in the Hocking Valley or anywhere else, when a new railway project is mooted. But it is the fewest number of roads that can depend on way freight to make profitable business. Did you ever notice that the great railway lines—the ones that make money—are those that obey the rule that the main lines of trade in the United States are those that run east and west? We, here in Ohio, are at the gateway between the Atlantic slope and the Mississippi Valley. Look at the old canals in this state. They run north and south, and there do not pay, never will pay again, and must soon be abandoned. Compare them with the Erie canal, which runs east and west—between Buffalo and the Hudson river—which is an artery of national traffic.

"Now, the same rule of business applies to railroads as to canals, or any other artery of commerce. The Hocking Valley & Ohio River road runs north and south. It was built because of the coal mines, and as a means of getting coal to Columbus, where it meets the railways running east and west. But the competition is great. Hocking Valley coal has several competitors, and all of them are as advantageously situated. Hence there is keen competition. This competition forces down the price of coal; the operators shave the margin to the uttermost. It is a matter of life and death to them to mine coal as cheaply as possible. The conditions that produced the recent strike have operated ever since the road was built. They would have lasted as long as the old arrangements endured.

"The situation demanded a radical change. A competing railroad line would help the operators, so long as they were competing each with all the others. Hence the scheme in which you were an employer—to build a competing road. But it is cheaper and better, and to the advantage of the public at large, to have all the warring interests in the Hocking Valley merged into one, so as to compete as one body with Pittsburg and West Virginia. The syndicate with which I am connected was organized to do either. We started out in good faith to build a competing railroad line, and you were employed to obtain the right of way down the valley. But behind that was the design to depress the market value of H. & O. R. stock, so that we might acquire the control of the road. We succeeded in the latter proposition. The intended new road will be but a side-track of the system. Now, what is there in all that to which you can object, as a business man?"

"Nothing whatever, Mr. Tallman," I replied, as a matter of business, it is all right. But I am the fly that is crushed between the cogs of the machine—and, as that fly, I object to being crushed."

"No one has spoken of crushing you individually," he returned. "You did your work not only well, but quickly—and so saved us a great deal. Moreover, you displayed fine business talent in the work, and you have shown yourself too valuable a man to let go. And we do not wish to let you go. Is your present salary satisfactory to you?"

"Certainly, Mr. Tallman. But I prefer to do something to earn it."

"The sentiment does you credit. Be assured you shall have opportunity to earn all you receive. But will you put yourself unreservedly into my hands for a time—in other words, accept your present salary, and wait until we find the place for you that we desire to give you?"

I bowed in acquiescence. "I would sooner be at work; but as you put the case, I can only say that I will await the pleasure of the railway company, and enjoy a vacation as best I can on waiting orders."

"That's right, that's right!" responded Mr. Tallman, tweaking his nose vigorously, "you may be sure you will be called upon when the time comes; and, meanwhile, enjoy your vacation. Don't worry about your future prospects. If you continue to do as well in the future for the company as you have done in the past, you need not borow any trouble."

But I did borrow trouble. After I left Mr. Tallman, and had time to consider the matter, the feeling grew stronger and stronger that there was something behind his kindly words. I might be again used as a catspaw; my future might depend upon some new scheme that was incubating, of which I as yet knew nothing.

Foolish this may have been, but life had been with me so far a struggle for a footing in this complex world, wherein every man's hand is against every other man whose course may cross his path in a business way. And how many men there are who unconsciously cross the road another has marked out! And how much greater the number of those who are used, consciously or unconsciously, as the pawns in another man's game of living chess!

My time was my own. I suddenly determined to pay a flying visit to the state capital. It was there that the combinations had been made which were worrying me. Perhaps I could find something out that would shed light on these conjectures and suspicions of mine. The morning train left in half an hour, which would put me in Columbus just before noon. I went to my room, packed a few necessaries in a valise, and started off, without acquainting any one with the matter. In fact, it was hardly necessary, for I intended to return the next day.

I took noonday lunch in the old-fashioned hotel, the resort of the politicians of the state for more than a half-century, which fronts the state house. The meal ended, I walked out on the pavement, hardly decided in my own mind what should be my next step.

Before me stood the gray old state house, built by convict labor out of lime stone quarried a few miles away—heavy and plain, and perhaps the best example of Ionic architecture in the country. Obedient to whim, I crossed the street, passed through the iron gates, up a broad flagstone walk, and into the building.

The legislature was not in session, and there were comparatively few persons about, save those who had come to the office of this or that state official. I crossed the great rotunda, under the dome, whose interior is the one beautiful feature of the great building, turned to the left, and thence into a broad corridor which led to the office of the secretary of state. I knew one of the subordinates there, and it struck me that he might be able to tell me something I should find valuable.

Just as I reached the door of the office, I met Mr. Morton. He was in a great hurry, and passed me without recognizing me.

I found the man I sought at his desk. He was an old acquaintance, and greeted me heartily.

"Where are you now, and what are you doing, old man?" he asked after we had exchanged salutations. I told him briefly.

"In Doncaster, are you? Why, a Doncaster man just left here—Mr. Morton."

"Yes, I met him just outside."

"Do you know anything of him in a business way? Are you connected with any of his enterprises?"

"On the contrary, I am with the other crowd—the men who downed him in the H. & O. R. deal."

"The deuce you are! Well, old man, look out, if that is the case. There's trouble ahead for your people!"

"In what way?"

"I suppose you are in with old Uncle Darius—Mr. Tallman?"

"Yes. What of it?"

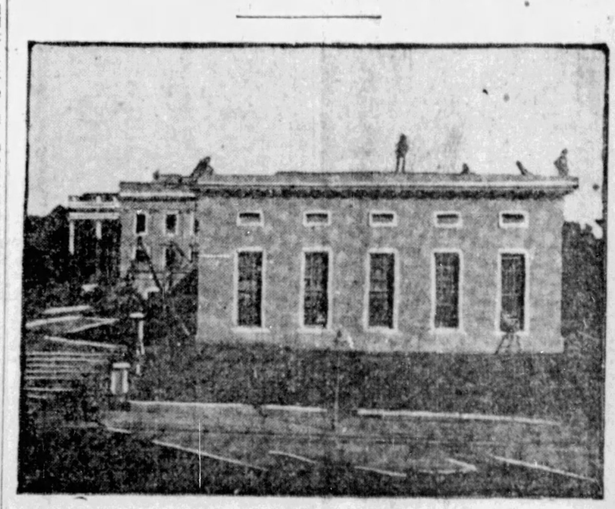
"It's not my place to jabber, as you know; but he came in here to file articles of incorporation for a new railroad company. And it means mischief. It is a proposed new road down the valley."

"You are not violating any confidence, for such things are public, and the evening papers will have the news."

"That's true. But I heard him talking with the Secretary. That is, I couldn't help it. The firm of Sprague & Kinney, in New York, has just failed."

I gasped in astonishment. Sprague &

THE NEW OFFICE ANNEX TO THE WHITE HOUSE



The cut herewith given is a view of the newly-built annex to the White House, which is used as an office by the President and his staff of clerks. It stands on the eastern side of the lot surrounding the Executive Mansion, and is not a part of that historic structure. The left hand side of the picture is toward the south, and beyond the new office structure can be seen the rear portico of the White House, looking over the "White lot," the Washington monument, the Potomac and the Virginia hills beyond the river.

Coincident with the erection of the structure, the portion of the White House occupied as the President's office, and the reception rooms leading to them, have been converted into private rooms for the use of the President's family. That is to say, the White House is now occupied exclusively as the President's home, and the official business of the executive department is transacted in the new structure.

Looking at the cut of the new building, one will certainly concur in the opinion that this structure is entirely out of place beside the beautiful White House, and in the grounds surrounding it. And even the White House itself does not strike the traveled visitor as a building of a magnificent proportionment to what should be the official residence of the chief executive of the most powerful nation in the world.

The Englishman is likely to compare it with some of the official homes of the colonial governors in the smallest British colonies, when the White House is dwarfed in comparison. In the island British colony of Hongkong, for instance, the governor's palace is more than twice as large as the White House, and cost, with the grounds, £400,000 or $2,000,000. It is surrounded by an extensive tropical garden kept up at enormous expense. In the comparatively insignificant British colony of Gibraltar the governor's palace is a much more pretentious building than our White House and is kept up at a greater expense. The list of British colonies where the governor's palaces far outshine the White House in size and magnificence could be extended to an astonishingly long one.

Americans who visit Singapore, Penang and Ceylon, not to speak of the palatial official residences in India, Australia and New Zealand, are amazed when they gaze upon them and think of the simple little home of the President of the great American republic.

When our Japanese friends first come over here and look at our White House they are surprised at its plainness and small size. It is not until they know something of about the democratic simplicity of this republic that they can realize why the American people should permit the President's residence to be surpassed by hundreds of private residences of ordinary citizens in nearly every state.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Kinney was the firm which was floating the new issue of Hocking and Ohio River railway stock, besides that of the new coal company.

"Tell me all you know, quick!"

"I heard only part of the talk. There has been fraud somewhere, and Kinney is the one who has gone wrong. Morton says the new deal in H. & O. R. is involved, and that a receiver for the road and the coal company as well, will be asked for at once!"

A receivership would mean a change in control, without doubt. After anxious questioning, which developed no other material fact, I left the building, feeling as though the ground had been cut from under my feet.

On the street, the newsboys were calling the first editions of the evening papers. "Big failure in Wall street! Hocking and Ohio River road involved! F-i-r-s-t edishun!" was the cry that rang in my ears.

To be Continued.

FOOLING THE CITY.

How an Old Farmer Dodged the Appraisers.

When the constables attached to Magistrate South's office last week descended upon a score of owners and lessees of stalls in the Reading Terminal Market and threatened to levy upon their fixtures and provisions for non-payment of their mercantile taxes, one aged farmer attempted the same tactics practiced a few years ago by a wealthy beef butcher, who always boasted that he had never paid the city such taxes during his half century in business. He told the constables to proceed and make the levy, also to fix the date of the sale.

The constables for the time being were nonplussed by the farmer's statement, and concluded he was not the hayseed that he looked. Finally they consulted Superintendent McKay, who informed them the farmer was quite wealthy, that he only sold such articles of food as were produced upon his own farm, and that he probably intended making a test case in the courts, knowing he was exempt from such taxation. In this particular case the constables so far have refrained to make a levy.

In speaking of his action, this individual farmer, who is an intelligent, hornyfisted tiller of the soil, said: "Yes, I would certainly carry the matter into the courts if my stalls were levied upon. I have consulted the best legal talent, and they inform me that I am exempt from taxation. There are other farmers in this market who are frightened into paying the taxes by the bulldozing methods of the Mercantile Appraisers and those who represent them. They consider it easier to 'pony' up the few paltry dollars demanded than fight.

"For many years in this market there was a wealthy butcher named Thomas Lancaster, who was undoubtedly subject to the taxation, but he never paid 10 per cent of his assessment. Notwithstanding he secured the choicest of prime beef and had the aristocratic trade, his meat block and other necessary fixtures were never valued at over $5. Each year regularly the Mercantile Appraisers or their clerks would come around and make the annual assessment. It was never paid. When the time expired and the matter was placed in the hands of a magistrate for collection, he always refused to appear or appeal; consequently the constables would come around and make the necessary levy and fix the day of sale.

"No sooner would the constables' backs be turned than he would give them the laugh. Being wealthy, he had many friends among the other butchers, who, when short of funds to buy stock, could approach him and borrow the necessary money. Upon the day set for the sale, these same butchers, by a prearranged plan, would have Lancaster's stock placed upon their counters. Upon the arrival of the constables, they found nothing but the valueless fixtures to dispose of. Of course, the sale came off, and some sympathizing friend would buy in everything sold for probably less than a dollar. Naturally, this disgusted the officers of the law, but what could they do? No sooner were the constables gone than Lancaster would convey his stock of meats to his own stall and continue business at the old stand. He did this for years in the old Twelfth street market, prior to moving to the Reading Terminal, and often told his friends and customers how he fooled the Mercantile Appraisers."—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

PEARLS FOR NOVEMBER.

Pearls are November gems. Their meaning is melancholy, doubtless derived from their milk-white appearance. To November children, therefore, gifts of pearls, or of the kindred substance, nacre, the mother of pearl, are appropriate.

The actual nature of a pearl is very different from that of most gems which are crystals, or fire-fused earths. It is, in reality, an animal product, and the first mineral nature of pearls has to be brought into the composition of the jewel by means of an animal agent, the humble shellfish, that, finding in its smoothly lined shell a grain of sand or similar irritating intruder, begins to pour out upon it, in filmy layers a nacreous stuff, chiefly carbonate of lime, the same as it has used in lining its shell. This covering makes the intruding roughness smooth and comfortable for the dweller in the shell, and in the course of time the filmy deposits grow greater and the half translucent pearl is formed. The Chinese know how to introduce these irritating grains of sand into oyster shells so as to induce the shellfish inhabitant to begin pearl making. Round the Persian Gulf and on the shores of China, Japan and India the pearl makers work away silently in their shells, and differs in time go down at risk of life to bring up the gleaming things for wear by fair women. The latter found 60 feet or so down in the sea, and the fishing for pearls is in the early spring. Pear shaped specimens are found. The name is derived from Latin one meaning a ball. The different sizes are sieved, sieves with 80 holes do not permit the finest pearls to pass, and this is the test of their worth. The rivadoes are the second class kind, and they pass through sieves with over a hundred holes. Seed pearls are the smallest.

The polishing is done with finely powdered nacre. To November children gifts of mother of pearl boxes used to be made, and pearls were kept in such boxes as in their native element. When pearls lose their lustre and grow sickly, a drip in sea water will sometimes revive them.

If pearl wearers take mineral medicines, as iron and sulphur, these, exuding through the pores of the skin, will tarnish gold or silver settings and ruin pearls.—The Queen.

NEWS IN VERSE.

Henry Stringer went to Libertyville
Last Monday night again,
And the people think there's something
There that seems quite sweet to Hen.

Lulu Parker has a felon
On her thumb, as girls oft do;
But it might be worse for Lulu—
She has got a fellow, too.

Addie Strong fell from a ladder
In his Uncle Jack's backyard
Last Thursday afternoon, and struck
On his shoulder very hard.

William Dixon's funeral
Was largely attended;
So it is through life
When at last it is ended.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Chicago Church-Going.

Chicago has been looking inwardly lately and considering what part of her population goes regularly to church of a Sunday. On Oct. 12 the Record-Herald made a count of the people that went to 234 churches. Of these 55 were Roman Catholic, 22 Presbyterian, 30 Baptist, 5 Reformed Episcopal, 24 Methodist, 22 Lutheran, 20 Protestant Episcopal, 3 Unitarian, 3 Universalist, 27 Congregational, 8 Independent, 3 Christian Science, 6 Christian, and 6 scattering. The results were as follows: Roman Catholics, 307,765; Presbyterians, 3,867; Baptist, 4,897; Reformed Episcopalians, 527; Methodists, 7,045; Lutherans, 7,322; Protestants Episcopalians, 4,249; Unitarians, 249; Universalists, 624; Congregationalists, 4,665; Independents, 5,88; Christian Scientists, 2,242; Christians, 902, and scattering, 7,192. This makes a total of 257,431, and includes all services except Sunday schools.

A PICTURE

Of health, we say of a perfectly healthful woman, and it is a picture everyone loves to look upon. All the pictures of all the artists who have ever painted the glory and beauty of womanhood, are only copies and imitations of this picture.

Never artist mixed a color on his palette that can vie with the hues which tint a healthful woman's cheek. Why should this charm be sacrificed to sickness? It need not be save in rare cases. The general health of woman is so linked with the local womanly health that wasted cheek and sunken eye are in general but evidences of womanly diseases. Cure the diseases and the physical health is restored.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the ills of women. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

Mrs. Mary E. Lewis, of Tanner, Gilmer Co., W. Va., writes: "I shall always recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' for they cured me when doctors and other medicines failed. For fifteen years I suffered untold misery. When I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicines, I had given up all hope of ever getting well. I could not lie down to sleep, and everything I ate would almost cramp me to death. Was very nervous and could hardly walk across the room. I only weighed ninety pounds when I commenced taking these medicines six years ago; now I weigh one hundred and forty pounds and am having better health than ever before. My friends all say they can hardly believe that I am the same person; after being sick so long I have changed to be robust and rosy cheeked."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate stomach, liver and bowels.

NEW YORK'S BIG STORE.

Here are some figures about a new dry goods store just opened in New York:

The space of the structure is more than 24 acres.

If the area could be reduced to shops each fifty feet in depth, they would make a frontage equal to the distance between 18th street and 125th street.

By placing the strips that cover the floor end to end a line could be made reaching from New York to Detroit, Michigan.

The building weighs 2,000,000,000 pounds.

It contains 26,000,000 pounds of structural steel and iron, 2,150,000 pounds of ornamental bronze and iron, 5,340,000 common bricks and 2,305 separate columns.

There are 18 miles of tubing and pipe in the pneumatic cash system, forty-six miles of beams, 738 miles of flooring planks, 42 miles of electric wiring and 150,000 square feet of window area.

In the building are 33 hydraulic elevators, four escalators or moving steps, and six marble and iron stairways.

The structure is lighted by 1,400 arc lights and 15,000 incandescent lamps.

To furnish power there are eleven water tube boilers capable of developing 3,500 horse power, and engines and dynamos aggregating 3,040 horse power.

A comb and clasp which are used to keep loose hairs in place.

FADS OF FASHION.

Long drop earrings are in vogue again.

Ribbon flowers decorate both hair and bodice this season.

Soda should never be placed in the water in which china with gilding on it is to be washed. Soap will answer the purpose for cleanliness without damaging the gold.

Mildew and other stains may be removed from leather with pure vaseline. This should be well rubbed in and then the leather polished with a fresh, clean chamois skin.

The breakage of lamp chimneys by the wick being trimmed too high may be avoided by scratching the base of the glass with a glazier's diamond.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price, 50 cents.

PAT'S THEOLOGY.

"You can't catch an Irishman asleep, young or old, rich or poor, educated or uneducated," said a citizen who is proud of the Irish strain in his blood. "Not long ago I went back to my little hometown to see about the removal of some family graves from an old neglected cemetery to a new one. At the old cemetery I found the same old sexton—'Pat'—good old Pat—who had been there ever since I was a boy. I used to be a Roman Catholic, but, as I married an Episcopalian girl, in due time I found myself feeling better satisfied to attend church with her. Old Pat, it seems, had heard of my defection and felt called upon to reprimand me for the same. He began by asking if I had a son named Patrick.

"'Oh, yes,' I answered. 'You knew the name Patrick is entailed in our family—every male member of our family takes a vow to name a son Patrick, after an old ancestor Patrick, way back in old Ireland.'

"'That's good,' said the old sexton, 'but ye've thrown over yer shouldher a better thing than th' name o' Pat.'

"'What's that?' I asked.

"'The Roman Catholic church,' said Pat.

"'Oh, Pat,' I replied, 'that's not so. Besides the Episcopal church now, in some phases, resembles the old church.'

"'Na—na,' answered old Pat emphatically, 'there's a hape o' differ twixt th' sacramint blessed by God an' the' sacramint blessed by old Henry th' Eight.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

HORSES CURED HIM.

George Ketcham, the owner of the famous horse, Cresceus, was once thought to be the incurable victim of a chronic disease. A great many doctors had a whack at him and finally gave him up. Some sensible physician finally advised him to quit taking medicine and spend as much time as possible in the open air. He took his advice and left off pills and took up trotting horses. The result is today that he is a well man and a millionaire, and altogether one of the busiest men in the world.

The moral of such incidents seems to be that when one is a little sick he had better cut out the doctors and trust to nature.—Medical Talk.

VICKSBURG REVISITED

Toledo Daily Blade, Nov. 15.

The following paper was read before Toledo Post on Wednesday evening, November 12, 1902, by Gen. William H. Raynor. He was colonel of the Fifty-eighth Ohio at the time, and his regiment lost more than 25 per cent. of its strength in killed and wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill alone, and during the campaign and siege this regiment suffered more severely than any other of the 38 commands from Ohio:

With Comrade John S. Kountz, secretary and historian of the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission, the writer left Toledo on the morning of October 19, to visit Vicksburg and the battlefields around and in the vicinity of that city—made memorable by the campaign and siege conducted by General Grant and which ended by the surrender of the city and the Confederate army under General Pemberton on July 4, 1863.

Leaving Cincinnati in the evening we awoke the next morning a few miles north of Memphis. The first glance through the car window showed that we had reached "Dixie," "the land of cotton." Patches of growing cotton were rapidly passed and every few miles a railroad station with bales of cotton filling the platforms and yards, and thus it continued all day. Every station had its steam cotton gin and sometimes two or more. These were surrounded on one side by the big bales ready for shipment on the other side by teams of all kinds loaded with cotton from the field waiting their turns at the gin. At every station all was bustle and work; loading cotton bales on cars for shipment, rolling bales out from the gin-house into the yards, and from thence to the freight platforms—raking out seed from the seed houses, and unloading the cotton to be ginned, this latter done by air suction. A negro drives his loaded wagon to a certain spot over which hangs a large flexible tube, something like the waterspout that conveys water from a tank to the locomotive tender. This tube is attached to a blower in the gin-house and rapidly sucks up the wagon-load of cotton and empties it into the gin. The teamster has only to move the mouth of the tube from side to side and back and forth and in a few minutes his wagon is empty and he drives off to give place to the next team.

We noticed but few very large fields of cotton. The patches were generally small. We learned that the present practice of the owners of large plantations is not to plant the cotton themselves, but to rent it out in small parcels of a few acres to the negro. The average rent for fair cotton land is about $5 per acre. When the cotton is picked and ginned this rent is sure to be paid; it is the first mortgage on the crop. A second mortgage is given to the merchant who furnishes the negro with his food and absolute necessaries, and with feed for his mule or mules and utensils to raise the crop. Should the season be good and the price fair as it is the present year, the first and second mortgages are both paid, and the negro may have a few dollars over for a few extras and some Christmas money. His merchant, however, finally gets it all, and with the new year must commence advancing on the next crop. Should the season be bad or the price low the merchant does not get his pay in full, but always enough to save him from actual loss, as his charge for goods and feed have enough profit to make him safe. He closes the account at the end of the year at all events and begins anew.

So far this season one picking of the cotton has been completed and the second is in progress while a third one will be gone over in many of the fields as much of the cotton now green in the boll will be opening until almost the end of the year. Pickers earn good wages and so many are engaged in the fields that help is scarce in the towns and we heard much complaint on this account.

Our train was delayed and did not reach Jackson in time to connect with the one for Vicksburg, consequently we were compelled to remain in the capital of Mississippi from 2 p. m. until the next morning. The afternoon was profitably spent looking about the city which we had first entered as captors in 1863. The principal point of interest was the state house, which was erected nearly sixty years ago, and although plainly showing its age is still an imposing building. In the capital grounds stands the state monument for the confederate soldiers of Mississippi. I remember seeing this building in July, 1863, when I thought its destruction sure from fire, and I recalled the regret I then felt that such a building should be destroyed. I was much gratified now to find that it had been saved. I had first supposed that the fire which raged in Jackson and which threatened the state house had been started by some of our own men, but was relieved in mind a little later to learn that the fire was first started by confederates themselves to destroy army stores they could not remove in their hurried evacuation, and that these fires had communicated to some of the best houses in the vicinity of Capitol square, and, in fact, did destroy a considerable part of the business portion of the city. General Sherman says, "The enemy burned a great part of Jackson and we have done some in that line. The place is ruined." The burned portion has been mostly rebuilt with good business houses, and the city seemed modern and very busy, especially as on that day a "three-ringed circus" was in town and the greater part of the population for twenty miles around was in attendance. Circus day is an event in any town in the north, but in the south it is the greatest occurrence of the year. It is equal to our Fourth of July and Christmas, with Thanksgiving thrown in, especially to the darkies. They come by rail, on foot and in every possible conveyance. They come singly, by twos and the whole family. Consequently Jackson was unusually lively that afternoon.

Anticipating our coming fine quarters were prepared and every provision for our comfort and well-being was made by Captain William T. Rigby, chairman of the park commission. We reached Vicksburg about 8 a. m. Tuesday morning, were duly installed in our quarters, had breakfast and as no time was to be lost we were soon in conveyances en route to the the battle lines. Vicksburg is situated in, and surrounded by, a series of steep hills, separated by deep ravines. All roads leading out from the city are cut through the hills and down into the ravines. These cuts vary in depth. In places the clay banks rise from ten to twenty-five feet above the road. The clay is of such consistency that it will stand almost perpendicularly for years. In fact the longer the surface is exposed to the air, the harder and firmer it becomes. But let a stream of water once begin to run through where the surface is not well protected by grass or roots, it cuts very rapidly. If this water is not diverted or the clay protected, the rains of a few summers cut the entire surface into deep, narrow ravines with sharp, steep peaks between. I saw some of these water-cut ravines a hundred feet deep, though such a depth is an exception. Such "wash-outs" are general throughout the hilly lands of the state. Where such land is cultivated care must be taken to protect the surface from the washing caused by the heavy fall of rain which accompany the summer storms in the south.

Our route was by the Baldwin's ferry road, until we arrived at the line of the Confederate works, then south by way to a makeshift road, until the Square fort was reached. This fort was called the "Big Fort" by our boys and was immediately in front of the line occupied by Hovey's division and was one of the principal objects of attack and approaches in our division. Here we left our wagon and took a general survey of the grounds: first of the walls of earth behind which the boys in gray fought and resisted our advance for over six weeks. Here they lived, slept, ate, fought, and not a few of them died. They seldom left the trenches, their meals were cooked in the ravines in their rear and brought up to them. Here, these men in gray, under incessant fire—from the front during the day, from the mortar boats in the rear during the night, beset with constant apprehension of an assault, without proper food or protection from the weather, fought and resisted one of the best armies of the North for 47 days. They commanded our sympathy, then enforced our admiration; they were American soldiers.

The line of Confederate defenses occupied the summit of a steep ridge, or rather a series of ridges of high ground, two to three hundred feet above the river, and extended in an irregular line, in crescent shape, nearly ten miles long, from a point on the Mississippi, just north of the city, to near Warrenton on the south, and ending on the river, just below the city. The average distance from the court house was not over two miles. The lines of approach of the Union army were through ravines and over the steep spurs and peaks outside the Confederate defenses, and distant therefrom a half to three-quarters of a mile at first, but by digging trenches and saps the Union line approached the enemy's forts and outworks so closely that, on the day of surrender, in many places, but a few feet intervened between the contending forces.

The Vicksburg National Park commission was authorized by act of Congress in 1899, and under that authority General Alger, then secretary of war, appointed as members of the commission: General Stephen D. Lee, of the Confederate army; Captain Everest, of Chicago, and Captain William T. Rigby, of Iowa, also John S. Kountz, of Toledo, O., as secretary and historian. This selection was made to comply with the act, which required the secretary of war to appoint only those who had been engaged in the siege, and at least one of whom must have been on the Confederate side. The commission has accummulated a great mass of valuable information, most of it the work of Captain Rigby and General Kountz. Captain Rigby spends all of his tmie at Vicksburg, where the commission have very nice and comfortable quarters. He is very efficiently aided by Captain Longley, his clerk; Mr. Betts, a competent engineer; and his stenographer, Miss Anna Wilson. The commission laid out the plans for their work and have them well under way. They have about completed the restoration of the Shirley house, an important landmark during the siege. It was known throughout the Union army as the "White House," and nearly every soldier will remember it. It stood on a commanding elevation and was visible for many miles. At the beginning of the siege it was midway between the line, and during part of the time was occupied by Mrs. Shirley and two servants. General Grant had her removed to safer quarters in the rear, and the Union lines approached and in time passed the house. It was hit many times by cannon balls and bullets from both sides, yet it endured the siege and for many years after, when it was removed. The present restoration is an exact duplicate of the old Shirley home. The commission have also under way a good road, built just inside the Confederate line of works. This roadway will be known as "Confederate Avenue," and will be about eight and one-half miles long. At the proper locations along the line of this avenue will be placed cast tablets, giving the names of the different commands that occupied the defenses at each particular point. The works will be restored, turfed over, and kept in good order.

All the lands on which are the Confederate lines have been purchased by the commission, and the most of those on which are the Union trenches and approaches have also been secured. The lands occupied by the Union camps are too large, too widely separated and the cost would be too much to purchase them, but they will all be marked. Averaging about a quarter of a mile outside the line of Confederate avenue will be constructed another graveled roadway to be called "Union avenue." This, while not extending quite as far south as the full extent of the ground occupied by the Union troops will, including Grant avenue, be eight and three-tenths miles in length. Along Union avenue will be placed markers designating the position of the different commands during the siege, while the rifle pits, trenches, saps, etc., will be restored as completely as can be determined. In addition, along the line of Union avenue will be placed monuments to be furnished by the several states represented in the Union army. Ohio was represented by 38 commands, and our state has already contracted for 38 monuments costing fifteen hundred dollars each, exclusive of the base, to be placed along the roadway, and nearest the spot occupied by these several commands during the siege. In addition to the restoration of the works it is proposed to restore the artillery in position. When all this has been done, "where," says Captain Longley, "can the American citizen, young or old, find so interesting or inspiring a scene, or one better calculated to stir every patriotic impulse?"

We drove out from Bolton in the early morning over the road on which Hovey's division marched on the morning of May 16, 1863. The country does not present the same appearance now as then, but many spots could be recognized, especially the place where the bees from overturned hives drove the soldiers from the road and caused them to run faster than the "Johnnies" ever did. A mile or two further on we recognized the place where the Confederate pickets were found; where Hovey deployed his division to the right and left of the road, and then began, for the troops engaged, one of the fiercest battles of the war. The battle was fought on the Union side, mainly by Hovey's division of the Thirteenth corps, Logan's division, and Boomer's brigade of the 17th corps. Of the entire loss in Grant's army, Hovey's division suffered within 50 of one-half. This battle in reality settled the fate of Vicksburg. It drove Pemberton within the entrenchments of that city, and entailed a loss to his effective force of not less than twelve to fifteen thousand men, including of course Loring's division which, although not captured, lost all its artillery and wagons, and did not again join Pemberton's army.

Almost upon the site of the old Champion house now stands a building used on Sunday as a church for the negroes, and on week days as a school for colored children—a very fitting consecration, and a monument for one of the most important battles of the war, that brought freedom to that race.

The remaining days of the week were devoted to visiting the city, the national cemetery, and the work in progress under the plans of the park commission, the spot where the terms of surrender were accepted, and Gen. Grant's headquarters. The Vicksburg National cemetery is situated at the extreme north end just outside the city limits. It is one of the most magnificent cemeteries ever devoted to the dead soldiers of any nation. It contains the remains of more Union soldiers than any other of the national cemeteries. The total list is 16,618, of whom nearly 13,000 are unknown. The bodies have been brought here from all the camps and battlefields in and about the city, and here they sleep, on plateaus and terraces bordered with flowers and shrubbery, through which wind broad avennes lined with magnolias, Spanish oak and tropical plants. It is kept in most excellent order under the superintendence of Capt. O'Shea.

Vicksburg is a place of great historical interest, and is visited by thousands every year. The completion of the work of the park commission will increase this interest, and no doubt will induce quite an increase to this annual visitation. The city is modern, has good hotels, electric cars, electric lights, good sewerage and has a bright prospect for the future. A few of the "before the war" buildings are left, principally the old court house, two or three churches, and a few residences. Most of the houses are comparatively new; many are very fine, and nearly all the homes of the better class are surrounded by ample grounds, filled with beautiful shrubbery, blooming roses and flowers. The people seem prosperous and happy; all are busy, as it is now in the midst of the cotton season. The population is about twenty thousand, a little over half of whom are white.

1 Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money Is Wanted.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or better I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

NEW CURE FOR KIDNEYS and BLADDER

Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Dropsy, Diabetes, etc.

A LARGE TRIAL CASE FREE

For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava Kava Shrub, called by botanists the PIPER METHYSTICUM, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause disease.

Miss Viola Dearing, Petersburg, Ind.

James Thomas, Esq., of the Board of Review Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C., was cured after many physicians had failed and he had given up all hope of recovery.

Nathaniel Anderson, Esq., of Greenwood, S. C., Writes: "Was a sufferer of Kidney and Bladder troubles, which caused two hemorrhages of the Kidneys, had to urinate every few minutes; physicians told me my case was incurable, but was completely cured by Alkavis."

Alvine D. Lane, Auburn, Me., writes: "Was cured of Rheumatism, which was so severe as to cause him to use crutches." Many ladies, including Miss Viola Dearing, Petersburg, Ind., Mrs. E. R. Dinsmore, South Deerfield, Mass., also testify as to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney diseases and other disorders peculiar to women.

That you may judge the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you One Large Case by mail Free. It is a Sure Specific and can not fail. Address The Church Kidney Cure Company, 438 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Theatre or carriage hat of white beaver, faced with lace and folds of white chiffon, with white silk draped about the crown and a white plume falling over the back of the brim.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

A MILLION FROGS A NIGHT

Several weeks ago the Jewell County (Kan.) Republican propounded the problem: "How can a pond that has been dry for ten months assemble 1,000,000 frogs in one night?" But the newspaper scientists of Northern Kansas are not to be stumped by such a query. The Russell Record explains: "Frogs have the faculty of burrowing in the ground, taking on the color of their surroundings and lying in a dormant state for an indefinite time. When the rain comes they wake up and sing." The scientist of the Dephos Republican has a different solution. He answers the question: "It can't. Don't you recall that story about the man who took an order for a million frogs, the number he estimated from the noise he heard, but when he went off for the goods found only two green ponds in the mud on opposite sides of the pool, calling each other names and daring each other to cross and fight?"

Why?

"Mamma," said little Willie, gravely, after a visit to Mrs. Cosmetic, whose nose looked as if it had just come out of the flour barrel, "why doesn't that lady use smokeless powder?"—The New Yorker.

NEW COFFEE.

For the U. S. Army.

Some soldiers are badly affected by coffee drinking. The Hospital Steward in one of the Army Posts in the West, says:—"Though in the medical service of the Army, I suffered agony for two years from a case of chronic gastric indigestion, and now that I am free from all the tortures attendant upon it, I attribute it to the good effects of Postum Food Coffee, both as a food and as a beverage. I used medicinal and mechanical means to relieve myself during those two years and even though I had left off the use of coffee, I did not find myself in any measure free until I had commenced using Postum.

Being in charge of a detachment of the Hospital Corps, U. S. A., I, of course, had supervision of the mess, and by degrees I have initiated into using Postum every member of the mess, some of whom were formerly very loud in their denunciation of anything 'manufactured.' And, going still further, I have supplied it to our patients in lieu of coffee; none have found fault, while many have praised it highly, and when returned to duty, have continued the use of it when it was possible, for a soldier has an extremely hard time in trying to choose his own food.

For the past eight months, not a grain of coffee has been used in this Hospital, and thanks to a cook who prepares Postum just right—there is a brilliant prospect of coffee taking a permanent seat in the back-ground.

One who has passed through the horrors of indigestion as I have, shudders as he looks back upon his sufferings and when cognizant of the cause, will shun coffee as he would a rattlesnake." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE FARMSTEAD.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Ginseng in China.

In reply to inquiries by a Blade reader, Consul James W. Ragsdale, of Tientsin, China, writes as follows to the department, which sent his original reply to the inquirer:

There are four principal kinds of ginseng known to the trade—the native (which comes from Kirin and its neighborhood), the Korean, the American and the Japanese. Miraculous healing properties are ascribed to the Kirin ginseng, and it commands a very high price, the best specimens being sold at 200 to 600 times their weight in silver. Only the wealthy, of course, can indulge in this costly drug, but such is the faith of all classes in China in the life-giving virtues of the plant that even the poorer classes make tremendous sacrifices to obtain it in cases of emergency. Owing to the immense demand and the limited supply in the wild state, the farmers near Kirin are doing a thriving business in cultivating ginseng, although it commands only a fraction of the price that is paid for it in a wild condition.

Korean ginseng is next in cost, the prices ranging from $5 to $75 Mexican ($2.07 to $31.12) per catty (1 1-3 pounds), according to size and quality. The consumption of Korean ginseng must be enormous, but no statistics are available, as most of it is smuggled over the border from Korea to China.

American ginseng is becoming more widely known and more popular every year, especially in the southern provinces. In the last few years, the prices paid for it have more than doubled. In the province of Chinkiang, American ginseng is in special demand. Almost everybody takes it in the spring as a tonic. The retail prices prevailing at present are: Best, $2.50 Mexican, per ounce $1.01 American money); good to fair, $1 Mex. (41½ cents U. S.), and fair to common, 50 cents to $1 Mex. (20 cents to 41½ cents, U. S.). Remember, these prices are for the ounce at retail.

The cheapest ginseng comes from Japan; it is used principally by those who can not afford the other kinds.

There can be no doubt that a profitable business can be done in this article, if the trade is properly pushed by Chinese agents of good social standing. Wild ginseng commands a much higher price in China than the cultivated article.

To Kill Cut Worms.

Editor Farmstead:—I have found by experience that land plowed just before freezing will not be infested with cut worms.—E. G. R., Correctionville, Iowa.

Sorghum Fodder.

Editor Farmstead:—I will say to W. R. B.'s inquiry from Gordon, N. C., that the fodder from the sorghum cane is not poisonous to feed to any kind of stock. A few years since I lived in Alabama. I used to save the blades from cane (and also have known my neighbors to do the same) and fed it to horses and cattle without any harm. The only difficulty was the stock does not relish it as they would corn fodder. Otherwise it is perfectly harmless, at least such has been my experience.—G. B., Dunbridge, O.

Inflammation of the Udder.

Editor Farmstead:—My cow has an inflamed udder. Her teats swelled and turned a brown color. She stamped and kicked, her milk failed and turned a brownish color. She was constipated, but ate a little most of the time; she would lick her teats and udder; would walk as fast as she could from one side of the pasture to the other; her eyes and nose ran a yellowish matter; the underside of her tongue was sore. She is now better; there are thick scabs coming off the nose around her eyes. The end of her nose is scabbed so she can hardly breathe. Some reader of The Blade give name of disease and treatment.—J. M., Fulton, Kan.

An Ailing Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a fine horse that has been on new clover pasture all summer, but keeps in poor flesh. When I drive him he breathes very hard and passes a good deal of wind; he has a slight cough, and has no life in him. Will some one tell me through The Blade what it is, and please give me a remedy for the same?—J. P. H., Ludington, Mich.

Crating Animals.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please give directions how to crate a calf or colt for shipment?—L. A. M., Red Springs, Wis.

Lump on Colt's Jaw.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish to ask a question about my colt, coming three years old. It has a hard knot on its jawbone. It is about as large as a walnut and is as hard as a bone. What is it and what is good to remove it?—L. B. Z., Aurora, Md.

Ringbone and Spavin.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some of the readers of The Blade please tell me through the Farmstead a sure cure for ringbone, also for spavin?—C. A. T.

Mammitis From Bruise.

Editor Farmstead:—Would like to know a remedy for a cow that has swelling in one quarter of her udder. At times it appears to be all right. Then for a few days it will swell and give bloody, bad milk. At the beginning of this I think it started from a bruise.—D. A. T., South Benton, Va.

Lime on Corn Land.

Editor Farmstead:—Will readers please give me some information through your columns in regard to using slacked lime on corn land for fertilizing. How much to the acre, and when should it be put on, in spring or fall? The land I refer to is a light, sandy soil, with a clay foundation. It seems to have no life in it. If any one can give me any information, it will be gladly received.—Subscriber, Elk City, Kan.

Egyptian Cotton.

W. C. Stubbs, of the Louisiana Experiment Station, says: "I have been growing a goodly number of varieties of Egyptian cotton at this station for the last eight or ten years. We imported from England an Egyptian cotton gin and have been ginning the crop upon same during these years. I have also distributed to 225 cotton planters throughout the state the seed of two of the best varieties of Egyptian cotton, and they have given it a thorough test. I wish to say that the results with the farmers are such that they cannot be induced to try Egyptian cotton again. Up to date our experience is absolutely adverse to the growing of this cotton within the rainy section of the cotton belt. I am told it is more promising in the dry belt of western Texas, but of this I am not personally assured. At present there is not the slightest chance of this cotton ever being grown within the rainy section of the cotton belt of the United States."

White Leghorns for Eggs.

At the large poultry farm of Zimmer Brothers, of Cayuga county, N. Y., the Single Comb White Leghorn has been bred exclusively for three seasons. They have tried several other breeds but find none to equal the White Leghorn in egg production. Besides, the eggs always bring 1 cent per dozen more in New York than those from other varieties.

They have a strain of heavy winter layers which produce nearly as many eggs in the cold months as in the summer. After keeping them laying eggs for two seasons, which they consider the age limit of profitable egg production, the fowls are sold to the butcher. They weigh nearly as much at that age as the heavier breeds and have outclassed them greatly in egg production.—American Agriculturist.

POULTRY NOTES.

To Avoid Colds—Each fowl showing evidence of cold or congestion is shut up in a small coup and given two grains of calomel at night, followed by a one-grain quinine pill at night and morning for two or three days. If there is any discharge from nostrils, a few drops of camphorated oil is injected into each nostril. If any improvement is manifest in two or three days, they are removed to a small room and a solution of copperas added to the drinking water. They are kept here for a week or two, or until they show a complete recovery. If, on the other hand, after two or three days' observation and treatment, no improvement is manifested, the bird is killed and buried.

The morning feed for twenty-nine fowls is three quarts of dry ground feed with table scraps and one teaspoonful O K egg food; at night three quarts of oats or seven quarts corn corn alternately. The corn is broken in pieces two to four inches long. The mixed feed consists of twenty-five pounds chopped corn, twenty-five pounds chopped oats, thirty pounds wheat middlings and twenty pounds wheat bran.

Canker—In regard to canker among fowls, I believe from observation that this trouble is caused by dampness. Peel off the growth that has formed on the tongue, then apply a solution of two-thirds kerosene and one-third water, and a drop or two of pure carbolic acid. Swab mouth out with cloth or sponge. I have saved all I have doctored. This trouble does not appear to be contagious. —American Agriculturist.

CHEAP GREENHOUSE.

It Can Be Made a Source of Profit to Any Farmer.

If the house is to be covered with hotbed sash, it should be about ten feet wide. The walls should be about four feet high and can be constructed of posts set four feet apart and covered on the outside with sheathing and siding, with a double thickness of building paper between. Upon the top of the posts, which should be cut off at the same angle as that of the roof, there should be a 2x6-inch plate. The ridge should be about seven and one-half feet high and from the plate to the ridge there should be a 2x4-inch rafter every three feet, upon which the edges of the sash can rest. Every third sash should be hinged at one end, so that it can be raised to ventilate the house. The others should be screwed down.

There should be a twenty-inch walk in the center of the house, and raised benches on each side. The bottoms should be about fifteen inches below the plates, and the side pieces should be wide enough to make a bed six inches deep. If a second-hand boiler and second-hand pipe can be obtained, it will be most satisfactory, and nearly as cheap to heat the house with hot water as with a flue. One two-inch flow and two two-inch returns on each side will give a temperature of 50 degrees.

Where fuel is cheap, a hot air flue gives fairly satisfactory results. At one end of the house, build a brick arch and furnace, and run the flue to the farther end under one of the side benches. Fire brick should be used for twenty feet, but beyond that a ten-inch sewer pipe can run to the chimney. For heating with a flue, the

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Forests and Rainfall.

"I enclose a clipping that is contrary to what I have been taught. I believe that forests keep moisture and store it, consequently more rainfall there. What say you?

"If the ocean currents have no influence on climate, why is the western coast of Europe so much more moderate in winter than places in the same latitude in North America?"—S. O., Carlisle, Iowa.

Prof. Gannett of the United States Geological Survey, has a paper in the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, which treats of popular errors in meteorology and geography, entitled "Certain Persistent Errors in Geography." The two referred to in the clipping are:

"An example of the persistence of error is the idea that the presence or absence of forests has an influence on the amount of rainfall. Some keen observer long ago detected the fact that forested regions enjoyed a heavier rainfall than those not forested, and jumped to the conclusion that rainfall was produced by forests and that the removal of forests diminished the rainfall. Looking over the earth we found many treeless desert regions and forthwith instanced them as frightful examples of men's wastefulness. Syria, northern Africa, parts of Italy, are often quoted as illustrations of man's destruction of climate. In reply, man can certainly plead not guilty. The geography of this Mediterranean region, the configuration of land and water, and the direction of the prevailing winds, are such as to give it a light rainfall—forests or no forests. The situation is really this: Want of rain prevents the growth of trees; want of trees does not prevent rain.

"The well-known mild climate of the northwest coast of America is commonly attributed to the Japan current. The Gulf stream is supposed to have the same influence on the western coasts of Europe, etc. But can it be supposed that the Japan current, however warm it may be when it leaves the tropics, retains any appreciable excess of heat after a journey of 6,000 miles in northern latitudes? As a matter of fact, no trace of this current reaches the shores of North America. In the North Atlantic the condition is much the same. The Gulf stream disappears as a current long before the British Isles are reached.

"You must remember that, as the work of geodetic and marine surveying goes on all over the world, by the governments of the great civilized nations, there is a steady addition to the array of observed facts for the use of scientific observers. So soon as a fact is observed and corroborated, which contravenes a hitherto accepted theory in science, the theory falls down, or must be modified to fit the facts.

"The observations quoted above from Prof. Gannett as to forests and rainfall fit the facts as known at the present time. The absence of forests is because of deficient rainfall; the deficiency in the latter is not because of the absence of forests. The removal of forests, so far as scientific observation goes, does not diminish the annual amount of rainfall; but the water, not being held by the forest areas, runs off quickly, and thus the streams are diminished in volume in the summer from what they were when the country around their head waters was heavily forested.

"As to the effect of ocean currents, when the writer was a boy, his text-book on physical geography taught him that the milder climate of the British Isles, Europe, as compared with that of the same latitudes in North America, was because of the warm waters of the Gulf stream washing the European coast. Later observations show that the Gulf stream does not reach those shores at all. The prevailing winds in the northern hemisphere, north of the trade winds, are from the southwest. These winds sweep over the warm waters north of Cuba and the West Indies, and strike the shores of Europe and the milder climate there is because of these warm winds, loaded with moisture. The same thing is true of the western shores of North America, from Oregon northward.

"The only thing we can do is to keep in touch with scientific development, and as soon as a more correct knowledge shows that former things accepted as facts are wrong, to abandon the latter."

Coal Oil.

"What is known of the origin of coal oil, what led to its discovery and when?"—W. F. H., Tower Hill, Ill.

Nothing is certainly known of the origin of petroleum in the earth. Many varieties of coal and shale, when distilled, produce petroleum, and it was largely manufactured in this way until the discovery that it can be obtained by deep borings in vast quantities, ended the distilling industry. Many theories have been broached, but none of them are generally accepted. The one which has most credibility is that it is produced by chemical changes, under heat and pressure, deep in the earth.

Petroleum has been known from antiquity. At various places in the world it is found floating on the surface of springs, and it was formerly skimmed from these, and used. A spring of this sort, in the Island of Zante, in the Greek archipelago, is mentioned by Herodotus, some 2,000 years ago. Dioscorides says that at Agrigentum in Sicily it was gathered and burned in lamps.

It was found in the same way floating on the water of springs by the early settlers in western Pennsylvania and other points in the Ohio valley. It was called Seneca oil, because the Seneca Indians used it as a liniment. Back about 1845 it was bottled and sold for this purpose. The value of this oil as an illuminant was recognized, and a company was organized in 1854 to obtain this oil from the waters of springs on Oil Creek, Pa. It was determined to bore into the earth in order to obtain a greater supply. Colonel E. L. Drake put down the first well at Titusville in 1859. On August 26 he struck oil at the depth of 71 feet, the well producing 1,000 gallons a day. This started the great petroleum industry of the United States.

Paul at Antioch.

Editor Blade: In you answer to my query as to why blood is used in refining sugar (answered in last week's Blade), you ask the question: "Who forbids the eating of blood?" Please let me answer your question. Certain men came down to Antioch while Paul and Barnabas were preaching there and taught that the Gentiles that had turned to the Lord must keep the law of Moses. So, to settle the matter, they (the Gentile Christians), sent Paul and Barnabas and a few others up to Jerusalem to the apostles and elders who, after due deliberation, decided that it seemed good unto the Holy Ghost and to them to lay no greater burden on the Gentile Christians than these necessary things; that they abstain from meats offered to idols, from blood, from things strangled and from fornication. The 15th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles tells of this. You will also find that the eating of pork is not forbidden. The above four things only are perpetuated from Moses' law.—C. J. P., Ratchford, O.

The Reign of Terror.

"What was the reign of terror in France which ended in 1794?"—L. S. L., Townville, Pa.

In the French revolution, after the execution of the king of France on January 21, 1793, a revolutionary tribunal and "committee of public safety" were instituted, and Paris was soon under the rule of an organized terrorism, at the head of which were Danton, Marat, Desmoulins and their associates. This "committee of public safety" was given, by the national convention, absolute power over persons and property. The murder of Marat by Charlotte Corday, on July 13, was believed to have removed the head and the life of the terrorists, but it soon was seen that Robespierre was even more ferocious. On October 16 the queen, Marie Antoinette, was also executed, and a vast number of the nobility followed her to the guillotine. Robespierre secured the conviction of a number of his opponents in the revolutionary government, and 20 of them were executed on March 24, 1794. On April 5 Danton and his adherents were brought to the guillotine and Robespierre, St. Just and Couthon had almost absolute power. The horrors and cruelties of the time was redoubled. The national convention dared not refuse their demands, and a veritable reign of terror set in. The execution of those suspected of disloyalty to the republic became simply promiscuous slaughters of suspected persons, and the daily average of 60 to 70 of these went to the guillotine. In Paris alone, there 1,500 executions during the seven weeks of this condition. But Robespierre's ferocity caused opposition to him to spring up. On July 27 he was arrested and on the next day he and a great number of the leaders of the terror were guillotined, thus ending riot rule in France.

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Anneke Jans Estate.

"Is there any estate by the name of Anneke Jans? It is said to have eighty millions in the bank of Holland and real estate in New York city. If so, state all you can about it."—E. T., Risings, Pa.

The Anneke Jans claim is one that has come up frequently for the last hundred or more years. At first, it was based on a claim to real estate in New York city, once belonging to a Dutch woman named Anneke Jans. This land now belongs to the corporation of Trinity church. There have been several suits at law, but in every case the title of the church to the property has been confirmed by the courts.

For the past thirty years or more, the matter has been agitated at times, simply to get people who are descended from Anneke Jans to contribute money to pay for alleged "prosecution" of the claim. There is no legal basis for the claim. As we say above, the courts have decided the matter fully. The men who get the money are merely making a living off the credulity of the so-called heirs.

There is no money in the bank of Holland belonging to these "heirs," and never was. This part of the claim is simply a fraud, to aid in the work of getting money out of the "heirs." The writer of this made an extended investigation of the whole subject some ten years ago, as he is one of the so-called "heirs." He found the whole thing a fraud, and dropped the matter without spending any money on it.

Blushing.

"Will you please tell me a remedy that will prevent blushing?"—A. B. C., Indiana.

There is none, except to become so self-poised that you will not be constantly thinking of yourself, and of the impression you may be making on those in whose company you are. Blushing is common with shy, awkward or bashful persons, because of their self-consciousness. Go into society as often as you can; observe the natural and easy conduct of older persons, and strive to attain the same forgetfulness of self. Then your shyness will disappear, and the habit of blushing will vanish. In fact, it is nothing to be ashamed of. Rather, the person who can not blush on proper occasions is to be pitied.

Capture of Jefferson Davis.

"Please state the facts as to whether Jeff Davis was disguised when he was captured. There seems to be a difference of opinion about it. Can you give a statement that will settle the question?"—A. M. S., St. Louis, Mo.

The best we can do is to give the statement of Julian G. Dickinson, of Detroit, Mich., whose words we give verbatim below:

I was present at the capture of Jefferson Davis on the morning of May 10, 1865, near Irwinville, Ga., in the capacity of Adjutant of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and arrested him. I stood across his pathway in his attempted escape from his camp, sent him back to his quarters and placed him under guard. I distinctly saw his disguise.

I was in the head of the column of my regiment when we charged into Davis' camp in the early dawn of the morning. Our advance guard, led by Capt. Charles T. Hudson, passed through the camp in a charge, and our column, led by Col. Benjamin D. Pritchard, following, halted for a moment in the camp; then as it moved forward I rode, under orders, from the head of the column to close it up in readiness for action. After the column passed me I rode slowly forward in front of three "wall" tents in line on the right of the road, not meeting or seeing any one until a man partially dressed emerged from a small shelter tent near to and in advance of the line of tents referred to. I halter and inquired of him what force there was in the camp. Receiving no reply I repeated the question sharply, and while lingering for his response I heard from my rear a voice calling to me, "Adjutant, there goes a man dressed in woman's clothes." I wheeled to the right and there saw passing at a distance of a few yards three persons dressed in female attire, arm in arm, moving rapidly away from the camp. The man who called to me, a soldier named Andrew Bee, pointing toward the figures, again said, "There goes a man dressed in woman's clothes." I immediately rode toward them, ordering them to halt, and stood across their pathway when they halted, facing me.

Two of our troopers then came riding up from out the camp and one of them, Corporal Munger, moving around to the rear of the party, brought the gun to bear in readiness for firing on the disguised figure. I ordered him not to fire. Mrs. Jefferson Davos was on the left of Mr. Davis, and her waiting maid was on the right as they faced me. Jefferson Davis wore a woman's dress skirt, and with a black shawl drawn closely around his head and shoulders, completed his disguise. I could scarcely see his face through the folds of the shawl. As he halted he turned toward his wife, who placed her arms around his drooping head as if to shield him.

Glancing around, I saw oCnfederate officers, who had come upon the scene; one standing at my left and the others nearer the tents. I ordered the party to retire to their tents, and they retired. I directed Corporal Munger to guard the prisoners in their quarters, giving him proper instructions.

I noticed Mr. Davis's disguise closely until he retired within his tent. As I was about to ride away Mrs. Davis came out of the tent and I dismounted to hear her request as she called t ome. She asked what we were going to do with Mr. Davis, and said that we should not make him any trouble as he was a dangerous man and would hurt some one. I informed her that I could not tell what would be done with him until Colonel Pritchard, my commanding officer was consulted. She wanted to know whether she herself and family would be permitted to go with him, and I replied that I could not say. She then asked me to look after some things that she had left in the wagons that were needful for the use of the family, and I assured her that I would give attention to her request.

I then rode forward and reported to Colonel Pritchard the fact of the capture of Jefferson Davis, and we rode back together toward Davis's quarters. In the meantime he came out properly attired.

There is no question as to the fact that Jefferson Davis was disguised in female attire, as I have stated. His spurred boots, as I was informed by Andrew Bee, disclosed the disguise as he passed, moving away from his tent. I certainly saw nothing of his manly form from his attire, either while he was moving or when I halted him, or while he was returning to his quarters under my inspection.

After the capture I was requested by Major Van Antwerp, aide-de-camp of Major General James H. Wilson, to furnish the general with a description of the disguise and an account of the arrest of Jefferson Davis, and I complied with the request. I also drafted a report of the expedition and capture for my commanding officer, Captain John C. Hathaway, who was left in command of the regiment while Colonel Pritchard proceeded with a detail in charge of the prisoners to Washington.

My recollection of the event is very accurate. I am aware that some years later efforts were made by associates of Mr. Davis to contradict the fact that he was disguised. Burton Harrison, his private secretary, the man whom I accosted as he emerged from the shelter tent, has an article in the Century wherein he stated that Davis had on a cloak and that was his only disguise. He is the only one, so far as I know, of the party of Confederates who were present and saw the attempted escape, except Mr. Davis, who has denied the facts I have stated.

Child-Labor Laws.

"What states have laws regulating or restricting child labor?"—W. C., Mt. Vernon, O.

The following states have legislation bearing upon the question of child labor: Conenticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New York, Maine, Ohio, New Jersey, Iowa, Kansas, Misouri, Tennessee, Indiana, Colorado, Illinois, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maryland, Minnesota, California, Louisiana, Michigan, North Dakota, Virginia and Alabama.

Causes of Crime.

J. T. K., Chester Co., Pa.: A crime is a violation of human law; a sin is a violation of the moral law, laid down in the Bible. Many sins are crimes, but some are not; and it is possible there may be crimes, as defined in law, which are not sins. At least history shows us such—as when it was a crime, punishable by severe penalty, to teach a slave to read and write.

We do not think that there is any particular difference in different sections of the country as to the causes of crime in general. Human nature is the same everywhere; it is swayed by the passions and appetites. And as crime is a violation of personal rights, there can be little difference in the crimes committed in different sections, unless the laws of one section make crimes of offenses which are not crimes in another.

Brain Tisaue.

"Is the brain sensitive? A physiology used in schools says that it is not, but some seem to think that it is not good authority."—W. T. O., Herrick, Ill.

The statement is true. Brain tissue proper is not sensitive. It is the organ of sensation, but the impulses which give pain must be conveyed to the brain by the nerves of sensation for us to feel the pain.

In North Carolina.

Editor Blade: Please inform your readers that the reason the colored men did not vote in North Carolina at the election on November 4 was because they were not allowed to register before election. Even school teachers and ministers were given the privilege of registration, except in now and then a case where one was expected to vote the Democratic ticket. Please have respect enough for us here to urge taking off part of our representation in Congress. If that is done it will forever settle the election question, and the stealing and the cheating which has been so bad here the last four years. The will of the majority has been overridden by as low and vile a set of political scoundrels as ever disgraced any civilized community.—Reader, Elizabeth City, N. C.

The "Jersey" Prison Ship.

"I read in the news columns of The Blade a reference to the discovery of the remains of the British prison-ship Jersey. Please tell us all you know about it."—J. W. C., Napoleon, O.

The discovery of the buried timbers of a large vessel at the Brooklyn navy yard has led to the conclusion that the wreck of the old prison ship Jersey has been unearthed. The Jersey was partly burned and sunk in what was known as the Wallabout near by 120 years ago, after seven years of use by the British authorities in New York for confining and killing by privation prisoners captured in the revolution. The place where the Jersey sank was filled in to extend the grounds of the navy yard, and timbers supposed to be of that ship were recently uncovered in repairing the bed and ways for the battleship Connecticut.

The historical societies of Brooklyn and New York are deeply interested in the discovery, and zealous members have visited the locality with a view to saving and preserving as relics the bones of the ship. The urgency for work on the battleship will prevent any further excavation at present, but the authorities at the navy yard suggest tha some of the old ship would be promptly uncovered in repairing the bed and ways for the battleship Connecticut.

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One effect of finding the wreck will be a revival of interest in the victims of British cruelty and a new impetus toward the proper commemoration of their services and suffering. The Jersey is set down as the worst of the six ships in which American prisoners were confined in Wallabout bay. She was a 60-gun ship of the line, and had seen service for 20 years when condemned in the port of New York and employed as a prison. The Jersey carried a crew of about 400 officers and men when in commission. The number of prisoners assigned to her was 1,200. During the seven years of use as a prison ship 11,000 dead were removed from the reeking hulk and buried on the Brooklyn shore. The following figures given by prisoners on the Jersey give an idea of the horrible brutalities practiced: "She was never cleansed and lay in that condition seven years. No fires warmed her occupants in winter, no screen sheltered them from the August sun; no physician visited the sick, no clergyman consoled the dying there. She remained throughout the contest a center of sickness and death, always impregnated with disease, and always replenished with new victims. The bones of her dead, estimated at 11,000, lie buried on the Brooklyn shore."

Like Andersonville prison, the British prison ships were employed for the purpose of punishment and also to decimate the ranks of the army of liberty. The commandant at Andersonville was hanged, and justly; but all that can be done in the cases of the British officials who contrived the prison-ship is to hold them up to eternal infamy. Battered remnants of one of their instruments, the old Jersey, will serve to keep them in the remembrance that is deserved and also to recall the great suffering of the men who founded the nation.

Miscellaneous.

A. W., Hood River, Ore.: It would be impossible for us to furnish it, we are sorry to say.

H. H., Litchfield, Pa.: We have not seen a copy since boyhood, and have no idea where to obtain one.

I. W., Geneva, Ind.: There is no Scripture text which says that "mankind shall become weaker and wiser."

S. P., Corbin, Mont.: The life of Garfield in our posession does not give that speech, we are sorry to say.

J. H. W., Lowell, Mich.: Acetyl is a chemical term. It is the name of the radical, composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, which is the base of acetic acid.

D. L. M., Alexis, N. C.: The only way to find out is to take a thermometer and try the experiment. No work on the subject alludes to the matter, so far as we can find.

Inquisitive Boy, Shrewsbury, Ky.: The story is found in Gulliver's Travels—a book so commonly found that you must excuse us for not taking space to repeat the story.

C. R., Tiskilwa, Ill.: The usage is well established that where neither team scores in a football match all bets are off. The particular wording of the bet makes no difference.

A. O. H., North Creek, O.: The term tonicity, as applied to the muscles, means the peculiar elasticity in living tissue, especially when the body is in a state of health and vigor.

E. R. H., Dismal, N. C.: The only way to ascertain the value of a violin supposed to be a genuine Stradivarius is to take or send the instrument to some expert in New York or other large city.

T. A. J., Raleigh, Ill.: Please name the thirteen offenses, and give the authority. Still, at the time of the settlement of New England, the laws of all civilized countries imposed the death penalty for a number of offenses that are now punished merely by fine and imprisonment.

M. E. B., Marbleton, Tenn., wants to know what is used in plug tobacco for flavoring, and how can home-made tobacco be treated to give it that taste. We do not know. We presume that such things are kept secret by the manufacturers; but if any reader knows, we shall be glad to publish.

E. S., Kirby, W. Va.: No one knows the name of the lad who gave Christ the five barley loaves and two small fishes. We mentioned in John vi, 9. You must remember that the only record we have of Christ's life is in the five gospels. There is no other narrative of the events of his daily life. One question at a time, please. Read Rules above.

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OUR PAPA DON'T DRINK ANY MORE.

An Early Visitor.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

The interior of the house was chaos. The carpets were laid, but the empty moving vans had been driven away, leaving their burdens carefully deposited in places where they did not belong. The kitchen furniture was in the parlor; the parlor adornments were in the laundry, and the rest of the household goods and chattels were equally misapplied. It was like pioneering in an undeveloped country where the house must first be built before there could be a home. We were strangers in the neighborhood. Visitors were neither expected nor desired. When the buzz of the electric bell announced an arrival, it was supposed that the one who sounded the alarm was a plumber or a curtain man or some kind of a man whose business it was to assist in the process of "settling." The opened door revealed a tiny figure standing on the verandah. It wore the bifurcated garments of a boy—a pair of brown overalls—but the black curls, tied with a bit of scarlet ribbon, and framing the dusky oval of a face lit by dark, wondering eyes, were unmistakably "little-girlish."

"Dood afternoon," the elf greeted with grave ceremony. "I saw you come and I've runned right over. I'm Billy."

As if the explanation was sufficient, without waiting for an invitation, she stepped over the threshold and led the way into the room that sometime would be a parlor. She seated herself on the edge of a box from which protruded tea kettle spouts, saucepan handles and various other seemingly dislocated members appertaining to cooking utensils. She surveyed the premises with the eye of a critic.

"It doesn't look very nice here," she remarked frankly. "We don't keep our kitchen things in ze parlor. Where's ze hired girl?" She got up, and turning her small self around, peered into the depths of the box as if expecting to find the personage in question therein concealed.

"Aren't you going to keep one?" she questioned anxiously, discontinuing her fruitless search. "We do; we have a diffrunt one most every week. We've got a laggie now. She's awful cross. She says to me, yes she does, 'for Gawd's sake get out of the kitchen or I'll call a policeman!' She wouldn't dare to. I told my favver, and he said he wouldn't let her. Have you got a favver? Mine scrapes laggers off his face every morning. He lets me watch him and the uzzer day I jiggled his arm and his face got all bluggy. He said a nawful word! I cried, and then he took me on his shoulder and rubbed me all soapsudsy, and said, 'you poor little kid,' and I stopped crying. There isn't any muvver at our house now. She's gonet."

The child amused in her revelations and beamed on her audience cheerily. We were interested though somewhat reluctant listeners, but the mite was evidently enjoying herself and seemed inclined to stay. She left her seat on the box and climbed to a loftier perch on a table, where she sat supporting her chin with her palms, her legs dangling limply into space and the toes of her shabby shoes turned in.

"Would you like to hear me sing?" she asked, as if resting under obligations to be entertaining.

We were delighted and let it be known. Immediately she raised her chin, and, folding her hands on her brown denim knees, sang in baby treble:

"Oh, do you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt,
Sweet Alice with hair so blue-oo."

She broke off suddenly with the "hair so blue-oo."

"My favver plays ze biolin," she announced, "and I sing. Before my muvver wented away she played on ze piano and sang too—ze beautifullest music!" She laughed a happy, rippling laugh that awoke the echoes in the bare room.

"Zis is ze way Maggie sings," she said, springing from the table. She struck an attitude and stood with arms akimbo, deepening her voice to absurdly gruff tones:

"In the midst of the rumpus Miss Kavanah fainted,
Her chakes all the while as rid as a rose,
The ladies declared her chakes they were painted,
She'd taken a drop too much, I suppose.—

"Paddy McCarty, so hearty and able,
Whin he saw his dear colleen stretched out in the hall—
He pulled the bist lig from out under the table—
And bruk all the chaney at Lannigan's ball."

She sang with a droll Irish accent, and after taking a few astounding steps, stopped breathless, waiting for expressions of approbation. When she had been applauded to her satisfaction, flushed with pleasure, she again mounted the table. Clasping her knees with her hands she bent her slim little body in a sociable curve. "I like you," she protested graciously. "I'm glad you've comed. It's awful lonesome in our house when my favver is goned. Muvver had a bird in her front and she had to go away to let it sing. Maggie says, 'your ma is dead stuck on the theayter,' so I asked favver what dead stuck was, and he told me 'never mind.' Zen I knew he didn't want to tell. Big peoples," she stated wisely, "big peoples always say 'never mind' when dey don't want little childrens to know things.

"The bird in my muvver's froat made her go away. She didn't want to—I don't fink she did," she said, thoughtfully. "I 'member one night I'd been asleep a long time and somebody comed and cuddled me and cried. I peaked out of my eyes and it was my muvver. The bird in her froat must have been naughty 'cause her voice sounded so funny. She said, 'my little baby, my baby girl, how can I go away from you? I'm a wicked woman, such a wicked woman.'

"I was going to tell her she was a good muvver when I heard my favver. He was standing in ze door, with his face turble white and his hair all rumply like mine in the morning. He spoke in the voice he uses when I've been a bad girl. He said, 'Elsie, why do you go? Can't you be happy here with the child and with me?' Zen muvver jumped, and ze bird in her froat choked her again. 'I must, Jack, I must go. I can't help myself. Its stronger than I am. I must go.' Dat's what she said. Zen she cried, and favver came and put his arms around us both and we were still for so long I fell asleep. When I woked up, muvver was goned. Pretty soon the hired girl was goned and favver had to dress me in the morning. He had a nawful time. He put my things on all squiggly and he said turble words. Zen he got me boy's clothes and now I'm Billy. I'd rather be a boy. Favver says girls are nice, but they make 'siderable trouble. I specs to be a policeman when I'm big, and I'm going to 'rest Maggie and put her in jail."

For a moment she was absorbed in contemplation of her direful purpose. "In jail," she repeated slowly, shaking a small forefinger to emphasize her threat, "in jail where she can't get out and the rats and spiders will eat her."

But the wretched future planned for Maggie was soon forgotten, and the child's mind reverted to her absent mother.

"I asked favver wouldn' muvver ever come home, and he said, 'Yes, Billy, I find so, when ze bird is dead.' And zen he got his biolin and made it sing just like ze bird in muvver's froat. He always gets his biolin when I ask him about muvver. She'll come home when ze bird is deyud—she'll come home when ze bird is deyud."

The little one crooned the words to a quaint tune of her own improvising, repeating them over and over in the way that children have. Presently she got down from the table and pattered about the house with the delight of one exploring a new and treasure-laden country. She stayed until the light was dimming and then she went away.

"I fink I must go," she said, moving to the street door. "Its must time for my favver to come home and he'll say, 'where's dat Billy?' Yes, he will, he'll say, 'where's dat Billy?'"

She descended the steps warily, planting her feet firmly and with caution. On the sidewalk she paused. "I'm glad you comed," she said. "I've had a stremily 'greeable time, and I fink I'll be over tomorrow. Good-bye," she called politely.

We watched the brownie trotting down the street. We listened, as long as we could hear it, to her baby treble, crooning happly:

"She'll come home when ze bird is deyud—she'll come home when ze bird is deyud."

THE TWO NEWGATES.

Newgate prison, now in the housebreakers' hands, was only one of two Newgates that earned ghastly fame in the heart of Dublin, until a comparatively short time ago, and on its site there is now a municipal playground for children. It was in the Irish Newgate that most of the prisoners of the 1798 Revolution were incarcerated, and where many of them were executed—how many will never be known. Lord Edward Fitzgerald died in Newgate prison; Robert Emmet was in it for a time the night before his execution; and the Brothers Sheares were executed there.

Dublin's Newgate, like that of London, was the object of a popular attack which is interesting to the modern reader on account of the fact that Oliver Goldsmith took part in the attempt at an informal "gaol delivery." The episode was one of the most ludicrous in the poet's extraordinary career. It happened during Goldsmith's stay in Trinity college, about the year 1747. Word was brought to the college that a scholar was in the hands of a bailiff for debt. The wild ones among the students of whom Oliver was one, sallied forth, stormed the bailiff's residence, released the student, and carried the bailiff to the college, where they ducked him in an old cistern.

Then the cry was raised that Newgate prison should be attacked and the prisoners released. Under the command of "Gallows" Walsh, a student given to riotous behavior, Goldsmith and his fellow scholars marched on Newgate and were joined by a big mob on the way. The prison was attacked and the defenders fired on the students and the mob, killing two and wounding several. For this wild escapade, Walsh and a few others were expelled from the college, while the ever-unfortunate Oliver was singled out for public admonition.—London Paper.

Spectacles in Germany.

The German Emperor has entered upon a new phase of his development, if we are to believe the statement that he was lately seen reading the newspapers in a railway train with the help of a nince-nez. Nor is this to be wondered at when we remember the lament once made by the kaiser himself, who, speaking of his school days, Cassel, remarked that out of a class of twenty, "no fewer than eighteen of his fellow-pupils wore spectacles, while two of these, with their glasses on, could not even see the length of the table." As compared with other nations, the Germans may be described as a spectacle-wearing people, and there can be no doubt that the main cause of their defective sight is the peculiar character of their type, which is most trying to the eyes. The present emperor, no less than Bismarck, has always protested, on patriotic grounds, against the substitution of the Roman for the Teutonic, or black-letter, character in print, and both have had to suffer equally for their Chauvinism.—London Chronicle.

Rabbits as Acrobats.

The rat is, as no one will doubt, a very fair climber. He can scamper about anywhere in the roof of a barn or can ascend the ivy that grows on the house wall, and make the lives of the pigeons in their cotes anything but happy ones. The rabbit, on the other hand, is not usually accounted a climbing animal. A writer in Field describes the astonishment of his sister at seeing a rabbit jump from the bough of a tree, and, picking itself up, "scamper off rather dazed to its warren." Whenever a rabbit is found in a tree, except when he is carried there by flood or left there by a receding snow-drift, it will be found that a sloping trunk or other easy method of approach has been made use of. He is, however, very expert at climbing stone walls that bound his fields, and even the wire netting that the farmer vainly imagines will keep him from the choicest crops. We have seen rabbits run up the face of a quarry to their holes toward the top, a feat which we have not found it easy to imitate.—London Daily News.

What He Was Waiting For.

Not long ago Senator William P. Frye, of Maine, was summoned to prepare a will for a man who was very ill. It was necessary, of course, to secure two witnesses, and they had to be sent for. While awaiting their arrival the invalid seemed to get worse, and Senator Frye thought it his duty, no minister being present, to talk seriously to him. He told him that he was very ill and that it was likely that he would soon depart this life. "And are you ready to meet this great change?" Frye asked him. "I will be," was the reply, "as soon as those d—n witnesses get here."—Argonaut.

Saved.

He—Did you hear about that Minnesota man who committed suicide because he couldn't get married?

She—Oh, Mr. Biggles, would you do such a thing?

He—I don't know. I might if——

She—Percival! Take me. I couldn't live with such a thing on my conscience.—Chicago Record-Herald.

No Person Should Die

of any kidney disease or be distressed by stomach troubles or tortured and poisoned by constipation. Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine will be sent free and prepaid to any reader of this publication who needs it and writes for it. One dose a day of this remedy does the work and cures perfectly to stay cured. If you care to be cured of indigestion, dyspepsia, flatulence, catarrh of the stomach and bowels, constipation, or torpid and congested liver; if you wish to be sure that your kidneys are free from disease and are doing their necessary work thoroughly; if you expect to be freed from catarrh, rheumatism and backache; if you desire full supply of pure, rich blood, a healthy tissue and a perfect skin, write at once for a free bottle of this remedy, and prove for yourself, without expense to you, that these ailments are cured quickly, thoroughly and permanently with only one dose a day of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine.

The original and genuine Palmetto Berry Wine is made only by the Vernal Remedy Co., 102 Seneca st., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for November 30. Gideon and the Three Hundred. Judges vii:1-8; 16-21. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of the American Society of Religious Education.

THE ENEMY.—The Midianites descended from the fourth son of Abraham by Keturah (Gen. xxv:2), his second wife They inhabited a country of considerable extent in the Sinaitic peninsula to which Moses fled for a place of safety, where he resided until called to lead his people out of Egypt (Ex. iii:1). They seemed to have cherished some ill-will toward the Israelites during the wandering, for what reason is not known, and united with the Moabites in trying to induce Balaam to curse the Hebrews (Num. xxii:6). To revenge their doings on that occasion the Lord directed Moses to send a strong military expedition against them, and many thousands were slain (Numb. xxxi:7). Those who escaped this destruction afterward greatly increased and for several years greatly oppressed the Hebrews after their settlement in Canaan. Residing at the southeast they frequently made incursions, disturbing the people in their peaceful pursuits. Today's lessons shows how they were finally conquered, the Lord working miraculously for their destruction.

THE CAMP (verse 1).—Reference to this particular invasion is made in the sixth chapter. In answer to the popular cry God raised up Gideon as a deliverer and gave him assurances by various signs (Ch. vi:36-40). When all doubts were removed Gideon summoned the people who pitched their tents beside the well of Herod. That well is believed to have been the same as a fountain now called Ain Jalad, which is nearly opposite Shunem, about a mile east of Jezreel (1 Sam. xxix:1), near the center of Palestine. Robinson identifies the place, saying that the water is excellent and abundant, and that it "flows from a cavern in the rock which forms the base of Gilboa." This stragetic point was made the scene of many sanguinary conflicts in Jewish and Grecian history. The Crusaders and Saracens encamped there. Gideon's army took up the position in the valley south of the Midianites, between them and their homes, thus preparing for a desperate struggle and an utter defeat for one of the combatants.

THE TIMID (verses 2 and 3).—This battle was not to be a trial of strength between Israel and Midian, God intended to overthrow the enemy even as he had done in all conflicts in which His people had been engaged. He was not willing that they should become vain-glorious, for in that case their hearts would be turned away from him (Deut. viii:17). That they might not be led into such boasting and self-confidence he determined to reduce the number, so that it should be evident to all that the victory was not due to human powers. Of the 32,000 in the army of Israel all should be sent home who were timid. Some doubtless considered the multitudes of the Midianites and their former achievements (Judges vi:5), and trembled with fear, while others apprehending the peril of their position, felt that the enemy with desperate onslaught would overwhelm them in an attempt to pass through the valley homeward. Therefore, Gideon was directed to proclaim "in the ears of the people" that all who were afraid might return. There remained 10,000 brave-hearted men.

THE TRIAL (verses 4, 5, 6).—These were still too many for God's purpose. It may be that some who had declared their bravery were after all of that kind who trust in themselves and think little of an over-ruling Providence. Ten thousand men might boast in the hour of victory and claim themselves to be heroes. The army must be further reduced, until all should know that the battle was won by Divine power (1 Sam., xiv:6), and God should have all the glory. A course of Divine selection was adopted. Those who were ordered to pass down by the spring and God would designate to Gideon the men whom he had chosen. The great searcher of all hearts might thus secure those who suited his purpose (Acts i:24). A sign was agreed upon, known only to God and Gideon—the men who lapped like dogs in drinking were to be taken. That act was a hasty one indicating that the persons were not weary and that they did not take much time to satisfy their thirst, that in fact they were eager to engage in the conflict, unwilling to delay long and for their own comfort. Three hundred such men were found.

THE CHOICE (verses 7 and 8).—The Lord has discovered his chosen ones. Three hundred men by whom a host is to be subdued! By these "I will save you," said the Almighty. "Let all the other people go home." That was election. Thousands dismissed, gather up their belongings and depart, the second great body sent away from the battle field. Well might it be inquired why any were retained. With one blast the Almighty might have swept Midian to destruction. With some sudden burst of natural forces these multitudes spread over the plain might be annihilated. But it pleased God to join men in the achievement. He would save by means of men. He would make them partners with him (1 Cor. iii:9). Three hundred men shall be witnesses of the display of divine power, rehearsing to their fellows what God did. By their lips it shall be known in Israel, not that men conquered, not that nature overwhelmed, but that God interposed in behalf of His people and delivered them from their foes.

THE PLAN (verse 16).—An interesting story, told in verses nine to fifteen, is omitted in study. By this it appears that after Gideon had secured his little band he went by God's direction to the Midianitish camp and overheard one of the soldiers who told a dream to his fellow, while was interpreted as an omen of victory for Israel. Without further delay Gideon planned an attack, the queerest ever known in warfare, either ancient or modern. There were no spears or swords, but other instruments given to the men, such as were used in battles of those times. Instead each one received a trumpet and an empty pitcher in which fire was placed. And then the little army was divided into three parts, one hundred in a division, with surprising results of military appearance (1 Sam. xi:2), after the fashion of great military achievements. Such planning is enough to provoke a smile. In our day it would subject the commander to ridicule. Imagine a company of boys would not conduct themselves on this wise even in their play. But the plan was a further proof that the battle would be the Lord's.

THE ORDERS (verses 17 and 18).—Every modern army is

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Ciruclation Last Week.. 150,000

A WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have mailed all the curtain premiums due for October clubs, and trust they will reach promptly all who are entitled to them.

The curtains due for the present month are not mailed as the clubs are received, but will all be sent out during the first week in December.

If there are yet any subscribers whose time expires in November, and who have failed to receive our postal card for renewal, they will please write at once for a duplicate. There is still ample time for this.

SENATOR HANNA.

Whenever the news correspondents at Washington, the political center of the country, are short of material, they seem to turn to the political future of Senator Hanna as a dernier resort. The latest of these statements is that Mr. Hanna will not be a candidate for the Presidency in 1904; that he will not endeavor to succeed himself as junior senator from Ohio before the general assembly which this state is to elect next fall; and that he will not again be chairman of the national Republican committee.

As to the Presidency, all mention of Mr. Hanna in that connection is idle talk. Long ago he declared, in the most positive terms, that he would not be in the race for the nomination; and every person who is in close touch with the political world knows this.

As to the senatorship, Mr. Hanna has deemed it proper to deny the rumor that he would not be a candidate, and has supplemented this by a clear statement that he will be, and that he hopes to win without a contest. This is "piper's news" to us here in Ohio. Every person interested in state politics has known for a year or more that Mr. Hanna expects to succeed himself; and so far no Republican in the state has deemed it worth his while to come out as a candidate in opposition for the support of the Republican party.

As to the chairmanship of the national committee of his party, it has been known to every Republican in the nation who is in touch with current events that Mr. Hanna long ago decided that he will not continue in that position longer than through his present incumbency, which expires with the national convention of 1904. His last official act will be the calling of that body to order. And the reason for his declination to serve longer in this position is patent. He entered upon the national campaign of 1896 to educate the people into a knowledge of the truth as to finance. It was, in every respect, a campaign of education, and that in the highest sense—the abandonment of erroneous ideas, and the acceptance of solid truths. The campaign of 1900 was supplementary, and similar.

The truth won in both; but it was at the expense of the vitality of Mr. Hanna. He declares that the work of those two national campaigns has done more to break down his health than twenty years of active business life. The senator frankly says that he values his life and health more than he does any political preferment. Hence he will not succeed himself as chairman of the national Republican committee, nor will he under any circumstances, be a candidate for the Presidency in 1904. All that he desires is to succeed himself in the senate; and in this ambition he will have no competitors among Ohio Republicans. The splendid work he has done for the party entitles him to this complimentary recognition for Ohio without a dissenting voice.

CUBA'S COLOR LINE.

Cuba is having troubles of her own, and not the least of them is the negro question. There were many men of negro blood in the Cuban army during the war for independence, and they do not feel that they have as yet obtained that just recognition from the new government to which they are entitled. Many of them have aspirations for office, but the white Cubans do not recognize them in the public service. The leader of the negro party is Juan Alberto Gomez, editor of a Havana newspaper. He is said to be a forceful writer and a brilliant orator. His father was a Spaniard, his mother a slave from Africa, from whom he inherits the features of the negro race. He insists that the Cuban negroes shall have their share of public patronage, in proportion to their numbers; and he even demanded of President Palma that a negro should be given a cabinet position.

During the American occupancy, the negroes did not undertake to push their claims, because of the prejudice in the United States against the colored race. Now that the Americans have retired from the island, they propose to move on the enemy. President Palma has an embarrassing question to solve in issuing invitations to his coming reception. If he invites negroes, the best element of Havana society will doubtless refuse to attend. If he does not he will be fiercely assailed by Gomez and the other negro leaders. A correspondent at the Cuban capital says the question could very rapidly reach an acute stage were it not that the leaders of the negroes recognize that, if there is any trouble, the United States will send its army back to preserve the peace, and this, of course, they do not want. The race question appears to be a worry elsewhere than in the United States.

HISTORICAL OHIO.

The centennial anniversary of the signing of the first constitution of Ohio will be celebrated at Chillicothe on the 29th day of this month. Upon the site of the old Ross county court house, which served as Ohio's first capitol building, will be unveiled a bronze tablet commemorative of the event and of the signers of the constitution. The program of the proposed celebration has already appeared in the news columns of The Blade.

Few pages in American history are fuller of romance than the story of the settlement and development of Ohio. From the time of the first settlement at Marietta, in 1788, until the present day, a period of 114 years, ther has not been a dull day or a commonplace page in the history of this state. The story of her pioneers and their toils and triumphs is more interesting than the wildest romance. Their early struggles with barbarous foes, their achievements in the war of 1812, when Ohio was the battleground of a contest that forever settled the title of this government to an empire, and when the state, though young, furnished one-fifth of the soldiers in that war against British aggression, form a theme worthy the epic power of a Homer.

But Ohio has been the battleground of ideas as well as contending hosts in martial array. Statesmanship is indigenous to her soil. If heresies have found lodgement within the borders of the old commonwealth they have first found their effectual quietus here, and the eyes of the nation have more than once been turned to Ohio when the integrity of republican-democratic principles has been threatened. Ohio has produced more than a score of men whose influence and prominence in the affairs of this nation have been vital at critical periods.

It was a son of Ohio who evolved a scheme that financed the armies of the Union in their struggle for its preservation. It was an Ohio man who, as secretary of war under Lincoln, was most potent in shaping the destinies of the republic during that trying period. It was a son of Ohio who marshaled the victorious hosts of the Union in the struggles of '61 to '65 and brought the war to a successful conclusion at Appomattox. It was an Ohioan who invested Atlanta and led his victorious legions to the sea. It was a son of Ohio who won renown as the greatest cavalry officer of the mightiest conflict of the century.

Chase, Stanton, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan were Ohioans. Sherman the statesman, Wade, Brough, Dennison, Tod, Hayes, Garfield, Thurman and a host of others have left their impress upon the statute books of the republic, and the nation and the whole civilized world have neither ceased to mourn the loss nor to pay tribute to the illustrious and lamented McKinley.

The history of this state should be taught in her public schools. No pupil should be sent forth without a knowledge of and a pride in the commonwealth which is responsible for his training. Let a few of the demigods of antiquity be sacrificed if necessary to the proper study of Ohio and her proud part in the affairs of the nation.

NO LEADERS LEFT.

The result of the November elections upon the Democratic party has been toward the elimination of leaders. In fact, this has been the tendency of popular verdicts for several years regarding that party. With the capture of its national convention in 1896 by Populism and Bryan, there was a general retirement of Democratic leaders from Cleveland down. The free silver element had no use for them. It took two national campaigns to prove that the majority of the American people would not submit to Bryanism, and since then there have been a number of efforts by the displaced leaders of the old-line Democracy to come to the front, but with disappointing results.

The elections this fall show a continued falling off of the Bryanite strength among the voters of the west, once its stronghold, and this puts the Nebraskan still further in the rear. In the east, efforts of David B. Hill to start a personal boom for his Presidential candidacy ended in ignominious failure. True, he succeeded in getting all his party's factions in New York city to work harmoniously, but the large majority thus piled up in that city for Coler does not help Mr. Hill. The verdict against him from the voters in the remainder of the state was emphatic. Coler was defeated because the people up state will have none of Mr. Hill.

Here in Ohio the voters set the seal of their condemnation on Tom Johnson by a plurality of more than 91,000, thus relegating him to the rear as a Presidential possibility. The crushing defeat of ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, by Judge Pennypacker, has accomplished a similar end. Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, after viewing the field strewn with exploded Presidential booms and crushed aspirations, lifts his voice amid the wreck and ruin in favor of Senator Gorman, of Maryland. The mere suggestion shows the utter lack of available Presidential material among the present day Democratic leaders. Gorman could not achieve the nomination; and if he did, he would be worse defeated than was Bryan. The western wing of the party will never support the leaders who refused to follow the free silver folly.

The only recourse of the Democratic party, even to obtain a fighting chance in 1904, is in the taking up of a new leader practically unknown to the nation at large—a man whose status is like that of Grover Cleveland in 1884, when all that the country knew of him was that he was "a good man, weighing 200 pounds," who had piled up a phenomenal plurality when he was chosen governor of New York. If there be such a man in the party, now is the time to bring him forward. The old leaders have been forcibly retired; the field is open.

The Union Pacific syndicate, headed by Harriman, has obtained control of the Southern Pacific through the purchase of $12,000,000 worth of stock. This is the greatest railway transaction in the history of the country, and indicates the strong drift toward combination among the great railway interests.

Postmaster General Payne will urge a reduction of postage rates to Europe, believing that such reduction will largely stimulate foreign trade. A letter is carried for two cents in the United States to a greater distance than the width of the Atlantic.

OHIO'S NEW CODE.

The municipal "reformers" in other states condemned the new Ohio municipal code without any attempt at close analysis. When the supreme court overset all municipal governments in this state which were of the nature of special legislation, the "reformers" regarded the situation thus created as a golden opportunity to try their theories of municipal government. So intent were they upon this, that they did not take the trouble to examine the state constitution and find what limitations it imposes upon the powers of the legislature. Bills and schemes were formulated, and pressed upon the notice of that body when the extra session convened, whose chief features were their bold venture into untried fields and their ignorance of the provisions of the state's organic law.

We predict that the new code will prove itself generally satisfactory to the people, despite the objurgations of the theorists. It is a development, a growth, out of the laws which it supersedes, retaining features which have proved themselves sound and acceptable in practice, but rejecting all visionary and untested ideas. It is not full of innovations and experiments in municipal government, and it will be put into operation without the jars and balks which a radical change in the form of our city governments would have rendered inevitable. The advance proofs of the annotated edition of the code, prepared by Hon. Wade H. Ellis, of Cincinnati, give most valuable data and cross references, showing the relation of the new sections of the code to the old laws which it supersedes. The members of the bar, municipal officers and others whose duties require familiarity with the new code, will thus be able to trace the development of the law, and its historic relation to previous legislation. This is far better than the chaos that would have resulted from the enactment of theories into what, at best, would have been merely experimental legislation.

THE PARLOR MATCH.

New York has declared war on the parlor match. After January 1 next, the carrying, storing, selling or giving them away will be a punishable offense. The fire commissioner of the metropolis took this action in view of the fact that 1,300 fires were started there within the past year through the use of parlor matches. The old sulphur match, or the safety match, which ignites only when struck on the box, will alone be allowed.

Last year there were 439 fires in Chicago due to the parlor match, and Chief Musham believes that city should follow the lead of New York. A new ordinance is already in preparation to govern the matter, and an effort will be made to push it through the city council. The Chicago Post says:

The quality of certain matches has changed and something has been put into the composition which makes them veritable skyrockets. Firemen tell of numerous fires resulting from flying pieces of matches which strike lace curtains and other draperies.

The last annual report of the fire department shows that in 1901 218 fires were caused by matches, 18 by mice and rats igniting matches, and children are charged with starting 209. Many of these were caused by matches that had fallen into the hands of little ones.

The crusade against the parlor match should be taken up everywhere. This would speedily result in the invention of a match fully as convenient, and without its skyrocketing dangers. People might growl at the invconcenience for a time, but the outcome would be a much-needed improvement.

FOR DEVELOPING TRADE.

On November 15, the merchant steamship Oregon—not the battleship—sailed from Seattle on a six-months' cruise to the Far East, in the interests of American commerce. This carries exhibits of American goods, in charge of properly-qualified persons. She will visit the ports of Africa, Australia and the East Indies, and it is believed this exhibit of American goods, brought to the doors of foreign merchants, will result in a much wider introduction of our manufactures in those countries.

It has been only within comparatively few years that our manufacturers have taken decided steps to enter foreign markets. Our home trade was so great, and population increased in so close proportion to the expansion of our industries that there was little surplus of manufactures to sell abroad. With the tremendous revival of industry in 1897, American manufactured goods began to seek a market abroad, much to the discontent of European manufacturers who protested in vain against "the American invasion." The attention of all exporting nations is now drawn toward the countries fronting the Pacific, for in them is recognized the greatest field remaining in the world for trade exploitation. The trip of the Oregon shows that the Americans are wide awake to the great possibilities in those countries, and propose having their share of this commerce.

PLENTY OF MONEY.

The gold in the treasury keeps on piling up. The amount now held is over $600,000,000, the largest total ever held by the government in the history of the country, and larger than any other country has ever owned. Another source of satisfaction is that the amount of money in actual circulation among the people is greater than ever before. On October 1 it was $28.31 per capita, and on the first of the present month had increased to $29.36. On the same date in 1896, the per capita was a small fraction over $21. Thus are the doleful prophecies of Bryan all falsified. His assertion will be remembered that if the gold standard were maintained the amount of money would become less and less, interest rates would rise, and the people be "crucified on a cross of gold." The exact reverse has happened. Interest rates are lower than ever before, money is more plentiful, and the credit of the nation is higher than that of any other government. Even Mr. Bryan has nothing to say in support of his old-time croakings.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is thus early mentioning Democratic possibilities for the presidential nomination in 1904. Olney and Gorman are among the Enquirer's prime favorites. Again doth the Democracy turn to the effete East for its political salvation.

Considering the "plenty" that Tom Johnsonism did to the Hon. J. A. Norton down in the Thirteenth district, the refusal of the doctor to accept the Cleveland mayor as his philosopher, saint and guide in things political is not to be wondered at.

"LILY WHITE" REPUBLICANISM

Several weeks ago the President removed District Attorney Vaughan, of Alabama, a gentleman who had been active in the "Lily White" movement in that state. Now Julian H. Bingham, collector of internal revenue for Alabama, has followed Mr. Vaughan into retirement—summarily dismissed for participation in the same movement. That there may be no mistake as to the reason for the removal, Postmaster General Payne has made a statement obviously inspired by President Roosevelt in which he says the removal in no wise reflects upon Mr. Bingham's ability and integrity; but that "the position taken by the Republicans of Alabama at their recent state convention, as understood by the Republicans of the north, is looked upon as a perversion of the fundamental principles of the Republican party, and Mr. Bingham is in a measure held responsible for that action."

The "Lily White" movement among southern Republicans is simply excluding all negroes from the party conventions. In Alabama, regularly-chosen negro delegations were denied participation in the convention, and this action was taken by the advice of even United States Senators. Messrs. Brigham and Vaughan were both active in this work. The President condemns such action. Mr. Payne's statement is emphatic on this point. He says:

Neither the administration nor the Republican party of the north will stand for the exclusion of any section of our people by reason of their race or color when in other respects such persons have complied with the laws and are eligible under the law to full and free participation in political action and are of a high standard of personal character. In other words, there are now a hundred colored men in Alabama who come up to the requirements of the recently adopted state constitution and are eligible for participation in political affairs, and the action of the Republican state convention referred to in arbitrarily excluding them is not approved, any more than such action would be approved if it were taken in Ohio or Indiana.

The situation, from the standpoint of southern white Republicans, is something more complex than the question of the standing of a negro delegation in a Republican convention. Through amendments to the state constitution fully 80 per cent of the negroes have been excluded from voting in several southern states. This was done by Democratic majorities, of course; but the action stands, unless the supreme court of the United States shall declare the "grandfather clause" unconstitutional; and the Republicans of these states have accepted this fact, and in several the Republicans have excluded negro delegations from their state conventions, as was the case in Alabama.

The purpose is to test the opinion, freely expressed even by Democrats, that with the negro out of politics the white vote will divide, instead of remaining Democratic, to prevent negro control of the state and county governments. Many southern Democrats believe in protection, as they believe in sound money; and on other issues they are more in sympathy with the Republican party than with the Democratic. The exclusion of negro delegates from a voice in the party councils is really an appeal to such Democrats to support a ticket named by white men.

Whether the "Lily White" movement may in time have the effect expected, only the future can determine. It has alarmed the Democratic press of the south, however, as is seen by the insistence of the latter that the Democrats must make better nominations. This is really an intimation to the Democratic managers that Republican candidates of higher personal standing will be supported by the people. Meanwhile the younger negroes are industriously studying, so as to meet the educational requirements of the state constitution. In time the educated negro will reappear in southern politics. Meanwhile the President's expression of deep displeasure with the "Lily White" movement is a new problem. Will it check or stop the movement, or will the latter go on without regard to his views?

OUR THREE GREAT SEAGATES

On Friday evening last Hon. T. E. Burton, of Cleveland, who was in New Orleans attending the American Bankers' association meeting, delivered a public address on American commerce. Mr. Burton being chairman of the House committee on Rivers and Harbors, his address was of great interest to the business men of the city, who thronged the hall. Well informed upon all matters relating to our rivers and harbors, and with the avenues of internal trade, Mr. Burton's views are worthy of careful attention.

Mr. Burton, refrring to the fact that the United States is a large buyer and a much larger seller in the world's markets, remarked that this buying and selling with foreign countries must be done through our seaports. These are numerous, for we have thousands of miles of coast line, indented with bays and estuaries. These ports are of differing degrees of importance as regards traffic abroad; but there are three which, from the nature of things, must continue to grow in importance as the great centers of our foreign trade.

These three principal ports are New York, the great North Atlantic port; San Francisco, as the great Pacific port, and New Orleans, as the ocean seagate of the grand Mississippi valley. There is no reason to believe that the foreign commerce of the Union will soon be less than it has been. On the contrary, it may be considered as certain that for a long time it will enormously increase, and whether the stream of foreign commerce be incoming or outgoing, or both, in a vastly greater ratio than at present, it must pass through these three great ports according as the territory to be served is properly tributary to either of them.

Mr. Burton urged the wisdom of a policy by Congress which shall provide the means for doing all that is necessary to give these three great seagates proper facilities for the commerce transacted through them. In this connection he pointed to the need of the improvement of the Mississippi for New Orleans to the sea, so that vessels of the deepest draft may pass; and he also pointed out the great value of the isthmian canal to the commerce of New Orleans and of the Gulf region. So pleased were the merchants with his broad national views that a vote of thanks was given at the close of his address.

Two-thirds of the 45 states of the Union are Republican, and that two-thirds includes all of those greatest in population and manufacturing.

The Democratic party should now endeavor to prove that it is alive—if it can.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Youg Men Out West.

The young men of the West are joining the Republican party rapidly. In 1898 the Democrats carried South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Utah and Nevada. In that year the total Republican majority in those states was 74,800. In this year's election it was 278,600. In 1898, the Republicans elected 40 members of the House of Representatives from the states under discussion, and the Democrats 12. On November 4 the Republicans elected 49 and the Democrats only nine. The "national" Democracy will soon be confined exclusively to the "solid South."

An Instructive Comparison.

The following shows, in round numbers, how the trans-Mississippi states voted in 1898 and in 1902, the figures being pluralities. These are the states in which dissatisfaction with the tariff was said to prevail to the extent of threatening to cause the defeat of the Republican party this year:

Iowa, 1898, Rep., 62,500; 1902, Rep., 70,000. Minnesota, 1898, Rep., 20,000; 1902, Rep., 70,000. North Dakota, 1898, Rep., 7,800; 1902, Rep., 12,000. South Dakota, 1898, Dem., 370; 1902, Rep., 19,600. Nebraska, 1898, Dem., 2,700; 1902, Rep., 5,000. Kansas, 1898, Rep., 15,000; 1902, Rep., 40,000. Colorado, 1898, Dem., 43,000; 1902, Rep., 6,000. Montana, 1898, Dem., 11,700; 1902, Rep., 9,000. Wyoming, 1898, Rep., 1,400; 1902, Rep., 3,000. Idaho, 1898, Dem., 5,600; 1902, Rep., 7,500. Utah, 1898, Dem., 5,660; 1902, Rep., 6,000. Nevada, 1898, Dem., 20; 1902, Dem., 500. California, 1898, Rep., 19,000; 1902, Rep., 2,000. Oregon, 1898, Rep., 10,500; 1902, Rep., 17,000. Washington, 1898, Rep., 7,650; 1902, Rep., 12,000. Total plurality, 1898, Rep., 143,850; Dem., 69,050. 1902, Rep., 279,100; Dem., 500.

Our Banking System.

Conservatism was the keynote of the proceedings at the convention of the American Bankers' association at New Orleans last week, though the discussions showed that there was a general recognition of the principal defect of the existing system. President Herrick, in his annual address, suggested that while changes in our monetary system were needed, congress should not be asked to make an immediate and radical alteration of the existing order. So he pointed out that while flexibility in the body of the currency is very important, sight should not be lost of the vital point that nothing used as money should be distrusted. Comptroller of the Currency Ridgely insisted strongly on the need of greater elasticity in our currency, and he declared there would be no undue expansion or inflation in giving the banks the privilege of issuing, in addition to their notes covered by bonds, an amount of uncovered notes equal to, say, 50 per cent of their covered issues. A graduated tax and ample provision for redemption would, he said, insure the retirement of these notes as soon as the necessity for them ceased. The association adopted resolutions declaring in favor of the enactment of a law imparting a greater degree of elasticity to the currency system, so as to make it responsive to the demands of business, and providing for the appointment of a committee to consider carefully the entire subject and report at the next meeting.

Working on Saturday.

The Seventh Day Adventist, in one of the departments at Washington, mentioned recently in the public prints as having followed the example of Quackenbush, the appraiser's clerk in New York and balked at further work on Saturdays, has received rather cold comfort from the United States senator to whom he appealed to intercede for him. The senator forwarded the appeal to the head of the department, but without recommendation; by the same mail he wrote his constituent a very vigorous letter of rebuke for calling upon him to intercede in a case which belonged wholly within the executive jurisdiction. The department authorities have sat in council on the clerk's appeal and sent him their answer, to the general effect that he must make his choice between his obvious secular duty and what he regards as his religious duty, and abide by the result; that the department has its work to do, which must be done in a certain way and within a certain time, including Saturdays, and that it can not permit this order to be disarranged for thousands of employes to suit the personal convenience of one here and there. His superiors speak very well of him as a clerk, and will be very sorry to lose his services if they have to. They feel inclined, if he resigns, to keep his place warm for him, in the hope that, within the period open for his reinstatement, he may come to a different frame of mind and ask to be taken back.

Missouri Justice.

Last week another of the St. Louis millionaires, Col. Edward Butler, was convicted of bribery and sentenced to a three-years' term in the penitentiary. This makes the third or fourth conviction growing out of the wholesale bribing of the St. Louis city council in 1898 and 1899. Over $500,000 was expended in buying up the council to pass a consolidated street railway ordinance out of which the promoters shortly afterward made a profit of a million.

One of the first convictions was that of Robert M. Snyder, a multi-millionaire, who had been the chief promoter of the scheme. Other convictions have followed, and now Colonel Butler will have to put on the stripes unless the supreme court interferes in his behalf and reverses that judgment of the jury.

Our Import Trade.

Th size of this country's imports of foreign goods of late has been a subject of some unfavorable criticism because of the feeling, largely erroneous, we believe, that imports are growing so much more rapidly than exports that they may overtake the latter and show an ultimate excess of imports. The fact appears to be that a great deal of the increase in imports this year over last is caused by the increased demand by American manufacturers for raw and partly manufactured products for use in domestic industry. The total imports of all kinds in the nine months ending with September increased 8.6 per cent. On examination of the details we find that imports of food and animals decreased 7 per cent. Imports of crude, raw and partially manufactured materials intended for use in manufacture gained 14 per cent, while the increase in all other imports was only about 12 per cent. Imports of articles of voluntary use and luxuries increased only 4.4 per cent, a rate of gain not nearly in keeping with the pessimistic predictions of some who would argue that our foreign trade was on the turn and that a flood of imports is likely to be witnessed. All figures indicate that imports of materials have increased with greater rapidity than other imports. For instance, the imports of manufacturers' materials increased 10 per cent in the period from 1890 to 1902, according to the bureau of statistics, while all other imports gained only 3 per cent.

German Tariff Threat.

The tariff debates in the reichstag must give the leaders of the German imperial administration more than one uneasy quarter of an hour. On November 12 that body adopted, by a large majority, a provision authorizing the government to retaliate on any country riscriminating against Germany. This authorization was declared by members of the majority to be necessary as a weapon against foreign customs practices. Changes of classification, increasing values, were declared to have been made by the customs officials at New York. Some members of the reichstag asked why the government should be empowered to do something it did not want to do. The present government would not, it was said, make use of the authority, but some succeeding government might commit such a folly. One member declared that all the chambers of commerce in Germany were opposed to a tariff war with the United States. Of course, the authorization is a general one, and not specifically directed against any particular country, and we notice that the ministry has decided not to agree with any country for a five year extension of existing commercial treaties. The majority in the reichstag appears to be passing through a militant phase, and may prove more tractable later. Meanwhile, it is gratifying to be assured that it does not reflect the sentiment of German business men as indicated in the expressions of the chambers of commerce of the empire.

ORIGIN OF SPIRITUALISM IN THE YEAR 1848

On November 3 Mrs. Maria Fox Smith died at her home in Wayne county, N. Y., at the advanced age of 85 years. She was the last of the famous Fox family, in which modern spiritualism originated. At that time she was 31 years old, married, and hence not actively identified with the phenomena at Hydesville, a few miles away, and later at Rochester, which caused such a prodigious popular excitement. These phenomena were produced at first only in the presence of the two younger girls—Kate, then in her eleventh year, and Margaretta, several years older.

In December, 1847, John Fox and his family removed from Rochester to Hydesville. From the first day of their occupany, they were annoyed by mysterious rappings, which continued all winter. The members of the Fox family said nothing to their neighbors, fearing ridicule; and being devoutly religious, they constantly prayed to be delivered from the mysterious annoyance, which they feared was due to satanic influences.

But the taps, raps and even shuffling of furniture continued, even to the point of depriving the family of regular sleep. The source of the noises seemed always to be in proximity to the bed occupied by the two girls, Kate and Margaretta. On Friday evening, March 31, 1848, the younger girl, Kate, who had become so accustomed to the sounds that she was no longer afraid, sat up in bed, saying: "Here, Mr. Splitfoot, do as I do"—at the same time snapping her fingers. This was answered with the same number of raps. The child repeated this several times. Then she made the motions of snapping, but without any noise. The number of raps each time corresponded to the number of motions.

Kate called to her mother to come. "Only look, mother, look! It can see as well as hear!" Her mother entered the room and asked to have ten counted. Ten raps were given. Mrs. Fox then asked a number of questions relating to the number of her children and their ages, which were correctly answered by raps. She then asked if the rappings would be given in the presence of neighbors, and the raps answered affirmatively. Several rear neighbors were called in and the phenomena were repeated in their presence.

For several subsequent days the village was in a turmoil of excitement, and multitudes of persons visited the house to examine the phenomena. One day Daniel Fox, a son of the family, went alone into the cellar, where the raps were being heard, and said: "If you are the spirit of a human being who once lived on the earth, can you rap the letters that spell your name? If so, rap three times." Three raps were promptly given. David proceeded to call the alphabet, writing down the letters indicated by raps, and the result was the name "Charles B. Rosma"—one entirely unknown to the family, nor has it ever been traced.

The alphatbetic mode of communication being thus established, the statement was obtained, by raps, that it was the spirit of a peddler who had been murdered in the house and buried in the cellar. This excited a revival of interest. The cellar was dug to a great depth, but nothing was found; nor did a minute search of the house and neighborhood reveal anything. In a short time strange and unfounded stories got into circulation concerning the Fox family, which caused them great discomfort. Mrs. Anna Fox Fish, another married daughter of Mr. Fox, living in Rochester, visited her parents, and noting that the phenomena were in some way connected with the two young girls, carried Kate with her to Rochester, while Margaretta was sent to friends in Auburn.

But the rappings followed Kate to the Rochester home of Mrs. Fish, who herself became a medium. The Fox family later removed from Hydesville to Rochester, bringing Margaretta with them. Finally, on November 14, 1849, a public meeting was held at Corinthian Hall. A committee of five prominent citizens was selected by the audience, to investigate and make a report the next evening. They reported that they had utterly failed to discover the cause of the mysterious sounds; that when questions were asked some were answered correctly and some incorrectly. The report was unsatisfactory, for many expected an exposure of fraud. Other committees of gentlemen fared no better. Finally a committee of ladies was appointed, who took the young ladies into a room at a hotel, disrobed and searched them, without finding any clue. They were then made to stand on pillows, their ankles tightly tied with handkerchiefs, because it was stoutly asserted that the girls produced the sounds by snapping their ankle and toe joints; but the raps were produced and questions answered as usual. Another committee was appointed, among its number being two physicians. After most exacting tests, they were unable to discover the source of the sounds. When they reported their failure, the audience began rioting, and it required the utmost efforts of the police to protect the Fox girls from violence.

From this epoch, that of the "Rochester Knockings," spiritualism spread rapidly. Within two or three years there were said to be not less than 30,000 mediums practicing with more or less success in the United States. The Spiritualists now claim a million and a half adherents. They have 625 local associations, 19 state and 15 camp meeting associations in this country, and the cult has spread to Europe and elsewhere, from the beginnings in a cottage at Hydesville, New York, 54 years ago.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

CHAMBERLAIN TO INVESTIGATE CONDITION OF THE BOERS

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

London, Nov. 12.—Joseph Chamberlain, colonial secretary of Great Britain who will go to South Africa to examine on the spot the problems that presented themselves for settlement in the Boer colonies upon the termination of the war, has promised the Boer generals who called upon him yesterday afternoon, to give especial attention to the condition of the Boer women and children bereaved by the war.

Current Events.

Director of the Mint Roberts reports the world's production of gold in 1901 was $263,374,000 and of silver $104,963,100.

Officials are taking steps to hasten the negotiations for the reciprocity treaty now pending between the United States and Cuba.

Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, United States minister to Guatamala, has resigned.

Objection to recognition of miners' union is emphasized in answers of coal operators filed with arbitration commission.

Slate is arranged for promotion of high army officers to fill vacancies caused by retirements next year.

David Rothschild, New York, president of R. Rothschild Sons' company, who sacrificed $2,500,000 fortune to pay firm's debts in 1893 and was freed of $70,000 additional debt by bankruptcy court, paid his creditors in full.

Edward Butler, alleged St. Louis briber accused in trial at Columbia with offering $2,400 to board of health member for approving garbage act; he denied the charge.

Edward and Clarence H. Clark, Philadelphia, gave $100,000 to establish professorship in Assyrology at University of Pennsylvania.

Paris Olympian games committee will decide whether games are transferred from Chicago to St. Louis exposition; local directors have no power.

May Burno Beebe, 24 years old, bequeathed $200,000 by Miles Beebe, 70-year-old Paw Paw (Mich.) farmer, whom she married through matrimonial ad and then deserted; he attached $3,000 which she carried off, and she returned and lived with him till he died.

President Roosevelt's annual message will recommend Sherman anti-trust law amendments to curb combines, and will outline needed legislation so that congress can find no loophole; department of justice now framing bill to include best features of recent bills.

Board of ordnance voted to provide disappearing carriages for six inch guns and adopt new field artillery during General Miles' absence and against his wishes.

Gold production of United States for 1901 reached $78,666,700; Australia second, with $76,380,200.

Northern Pacific railroad insurance, amounting to $20,000,000, expired October 21, and company now carries its own risks; heavy losses had caused rate increase.

United States commission passes act to stop ladronism in the Philippines.

Mrs. Helen Costello, Buffalo, tried to commit suicide by jumping into Niagara river at Goat island, but caught on log at brink of falls and was rescued.

President Samuel Gompers at American Federation of Labor convention, New Orleans, declared organized labor is threatened by quarrels between unions over jurisdiction; danger greater than greed of capital.

J. P. Morgan opposed to currency legislation by congress, while other New York interests in favor of revision; President Roosevelt asked bankers for suggestions; chamber of commerce expected to favor asset banking.

Eighteen malleable iron concerns planning merger with $20,000,000 capital; Chicago Malleable Casting company included, but National Malleable Iron company refuses to join.

Interchangeable mileage plans for territory between Buffalo and seaboard defeated by Vanderbilt, Reading and Jersey Central lines; Pennsylvania and majority of roads may establish independent bureau.

Miss Louise Hoge, Evanston, Ill., who died under Christian Science treatment shown by autopsy to have had pneumonia and not typhoid fever, as healer claimed; charges of criminal negligence and practicing without a license will not be made.

Secretary Shaw and General Young spoke at banquet for foreign delegates to New York chamber of commerce dedication; former declared commerce will prevent great wars hereafter; latter defended army in Philippines.

Cannon ball fired by British in war of 1812 dug out in cut, near Bladensburg, Md., and broke laborer's leg; parchment message found inside, warning Americans of British attack on capital.

John A. Hinsey, deposed head of Knights of Pythias endowment rank, expelled for irregularities from membership in Pythian order by grand tribunal, will appeal to supreme tribunal.

Body of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, revolutionary hero, reinterred beneath Greene monument at Savannah, Ga.

Fifty thousand citizens of United States will settle on Ontario, Can., crown lands in next two years, according to agreement between government and Chicago syndicate, headed by Judge Utt and J. F. Egan, Rock Island; 12,000 families to be settled there.

Major General Chaffee's annual report recommended that sultan of Jolo be paid sum of money and deposed as ruler, and that government be administered by Dattos; Gen. Davis refused to return runaway slaves.

Postmaster General Payne in his annual report will advise Congress to reduce the postage rates to the leading commercial countries of Europe.

Official reports have been received of defalcations by the treasurer and chief clerk of Hawaii, the total embezzlement by the two officials approximating $250,000.

Weekly trade reviews show good distribution of merchandise in preparation for heavy holiday trade.

Colonel Ed Butler, of St. Louis, convicted of attempted bribery and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Votes of 110 presbyteries so far recorded in favor of a revision of the Presbyterian creed.

John Philip Sousa plans tour of the world with his band.

Jesse R. Grant, son of President Grant, realizing large income from investments in Nome placers.

Earthquake shock rattles windows and doors at McPherson, Kan., but no damage is done.

Pennsylvania company voluntarily increases the wages of more than 120,000 employes, adding $8,000,000 annually to its pay roll.

FOREIGN.

Czar shows his friendship toward America by receiving retiring Ambassador at his castle in Livadia.

Kaiser Wilhelm proves a remarkable shot at a hunting party of royalty in Britain.

Seventeen hundred Roman Catholic converts are reported massacred in one place in southern China by Boxers.

Paul Kruger's memoirs will be published in America November 22; large sum paid by Century company for right; Kruger will get 500,000 marks from German publisher for writing it, but will turn proceeds over to Boer relief fund; story, naturally personal and prejudiced; Milner treated as Chamberlain's tool and England's African policy as "lies, treachery and intrigue."

Chinese newspapers clamor for the ousting of foreign troops from empire, claiming withdrawal of forces from Shanghai only does not suffice for independence.

Trial of new air ship in France proves successful.

Great Britain offers many old war vessels for sale owing to Beresford's agitation against antiquated methods.

London Daily Mail publishes dispatch from Lavidia saying that the czarina is suffering from melancholy.

United Irish league will try to gain sympathy for Ireland by interesting Americans in Island's history; English themselves declared ignorant of it; conflict over land has lasted for centuries and must be settled in advance of home rule; history a succession of confiscation and packed juries.

German reichstag adopted tariff bill clause allowing retaliation against countries that impose discriminating duties on German goods; vote stood 192 to 71. United States is aimed at, but present government not expected to enforce it.

Steamer from Guatemala reports that recent eruption of Santa Maria volcano ruined four towns and that hundreds of lives were lost.

Relief for the Boers.

The British house of commons has passed a grant of $10,000,000 to aid the Boers. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, in urging the passage of the bill, said that Great Britain desired to set a new precedent of magnanimity in the history of the world

A MOUNTAIN OF GOLD

FABULOUS RICHNESSS OF THUNDER MOUNTAIN.

Authors and Experts Go Thousand of Miles to View Its Wonders.

Even the inclement and often severe weather of the early fall of Central Idaho have not stopped the influx of miners, capitalists and magazine writers, anxious to view for themselves the now famous gold fields, called Thunder Mountain. In the Saturday Evening Post of November 8th and 15th, appear exceedingly interesting articles from the facile pen of the well-known writer, William Allen White, descriptive of his trip and the mines and prospects of that hitherto almost unexplored region. Mr. White says: "It is a fact that not a tunnel fifty feet deep has been sunk in the Thunder Mountain District which has revealed a barren vein."

Several rich mines have already been opened with very little work, the ore being almost quarried out from the surface down. Among those most prominent are the "Sunnyside," the "Fairview," the "Dewey," backed by Pittsburg capitalists and the "Monumental" owned by the Thunder Mountain Gold Reef Mining & Development Corporation, of Kansas City, Mo. The "Dewey" alone is said to have $40,000 worth of ore blocked out after only a few months' work, and stamp mills are crushing out the gold. The Thunder Mountain Gold Reef Mining & Development Corporation is now driving a tunnel and expects to have a mill in operation on its "Monumental" claims early next season.

The chances for fortunes for those who are lucky enough to obtain an interest in a legitimate mining company operating in this great new gold field seem to be wonderful. The ore is free milling, similar to the great Homestake mines which paid $1,250,000 in dividends last year on ore running only about $4 per ton. The average in the "Dewey" is said to be about $7. Ore from the surface of some of the 40 claims (800 acres) of the Thunder Mountain Gold Reef Mining & Development Corporation assays from $12.40 to $1,016.60 in gold per ton.

This Corporation is one of the largest, and probably has some of the best ore in this great gold field. Such is the faith of the gentlemen composing this Corporation that they have arranged to have the Pacific Underwriting & Trust Company guarantee, by its gold bond, the return of all money hereafter invested in the stock of their company. This Gold Bond is secured by first mortgages on real estate placed in the hands of the Germania Trust Company of San Francisco. Those seeking an investment which gives a chance for wonderful profits in gold mining, and yet, in addition, makes absolutely safe the return of every dollar invested, will be interested in this proposition, and should write for a free prospectus and explanation of the Gold Bond Guaranty plan, addressing Thunder Mountain Gold Reef Mining & Development Corporation, Dept. B, Rooms 308 and 309 Massachusetts Building, Kansas City, Mo.

They are selling only a small part of their stock, merely enough to further the interests of the company and develop its properties. The stock will be sold for a few days only at 25c per share. It can be had for cash or in ten equal monthly installments, and thus give all who will investigate at once an opportunity to share in the great gold wealth of Thunder Mountain.

SALARY $936.00 A YEAR. $18 WEEKLY. STRAIGHT OUT SALARY BONAFIDE SALARY. NO MORE, NO LESS SALARY.

Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies wanted in each state by an old established house of solid financial standing to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. If handy office work conducted at home. Salary straight $936 a year and expenses—definite, bonafide, no commission; easy to understand. SALARY PAYABLE EACH WEDNESDAY IN CASH direct from headquarters. MONEY ADVANCED FOR EXPENSES EACH WEEK. Ten years in business find us compelled to secure competent reliable managers to handle our rapidly growing trade. References. Enclose self-addressed envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. S-50, - - CHICAGO, ILL.

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Publishers' Column

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The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Waltham and Elgin Watches:

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.
Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $14.50
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 11.65
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 15.90
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 13.25
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.
No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.
No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 12.15
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 14.00
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.20

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The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons..... $5c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
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½ doz. Knives and Forks.... 3.75

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These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2387—Ridgewood Eton.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

2257—Spencer Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. This stylish eton displays the slot seam effect in the front and back, the sea seam in the skirt corresponding. The graduated shawl collar is made very decorative by the use of fancy straps of stitched cloth and buttons; the cuffs are

similarly trimmed; however, the use of the straps is optional. The skirt is a three-piece model and combined with this eton makes a smart suit. Tan colored Venetian cloth with facings of brown velvet of cloth for the collar, belt and cuffs, small metal buttons and machine stitching will achieve pleasing results.

2391---Myra Blouse Eton.

Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

2392--Isabel Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. This smart costume is especially desirable for traveling, shopping, etc. The blouse is slightly double-breasted and is finished with a

shaped band. The peplum and belt give correct adjustment about the hips, the use of the peplum, however, is optional. The sleeve is of the two-seamed bishop order with stylish pointed strap cuffs. The skirt is a seven-gored model and flares stylishly around the lower edge. It is cut in the new length which should clear the ground about one inch all around when finished. By shortening it to instep length it will meet all the requirements for a rainy day skirt also.

2402--Althea Frock.

Sizes 6, 8 and 10 years. This pretty little frock has a straight gathered skirt with narrow front gores and a moderately long French waist which blouses slightly over the belt. It is adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and the lining which supports the waist, is faced with a contrasting fabric to simulate a yoke. The semi-circular sleeve caps give distinction to the mode. The lower edge of the sleeve is finished with a frill and narrow band.

OFFICIAL RETURNS

Of the Recent State Elections in Three Great States.

Columbus, O., Nov. 18.—Secretary of State Laylin announces the vote on secretary of state as follows: Laylin, 436,171; Bigelow, 345,706; White, 12,336; Hayes, 14,270; Adams, 2,983; scattering, 1. Total vote for secretary of state, 811,467; total vote cast, 850,131; Laylin's plurality, 90,465). Crew's plurality, first term, is 93,921, and second term, 93,939; Kirtley's is 95,209, and Ankeney's, 86,132.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 15.—The official returns for the recent election just compiled by the state department, show that Pennypacker, Republican, had a plurality over Pattison, Democrat, of 156,410. The vote of the various candidates follows: Governor, Pennypacker, Republican, 592,867; Pattison, Democrat, 436,457. Lieutenant-governor, Brown, Republican, 605,508; Guthrie, Democrat, 410,985. Secretary of internal affairs, Brown, Republican, 614,091; Nolan, Democrat, 396,788.

Indianapolis, Nov. 17.—The official count by the secretary of state shows that the total vote in the recent Indiana election was 590,356, and that the Republican plurality for secretary of state is 35,264. The six candidates for the office received the following vote:

Schoonover (Dem.)	263,555
Storms (Rep.)	298,819
Dungan (Pop.)	17,765
Gill, Peoples (Pop.)	1,350
Meyer (Soc.)	7,111
Dreyer (Soc. Lab.)	1,756
Total	590,356

CHAFFEE AND WRIGHT.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Major General Adna R. Chaffee and Vice Governor Luke E. Wright, of the Philippine islands, arrived here at 8:45 a. m. today. In the party were General and Mrs. Chaffee, Governor and Mrs. Wright, Major and Mrs. Phillips and daughter, Capt. J. R. Lindsay, Lieutenant Roy Harper and W. H. Harper, of Chicago.

After a short reception at the Northwestern railroad station the visitors were driven to the Auditorium Annex, where they will stop during their stay in Chicago. They were met at the train by committees representing the Union League Club and the Grand Army Hall and Memorial Association.

After resting from their journey and receiving numerous callers the party was taken for a drive through the parks and boulevards and points of interest about the city visited. The evening will probably be spent at the theatre. Many receptions, dinners, banquets and trips about the city are scheduled for the three days' visit of the party in Chicago.

Piracy in Chinese Waters.

Hong Kong, Nov. 18.—Frequent acts of piracy between Hong Kong and Canton are causing much uneasiness. A constable of the British consulate, who was wounded while traveling in a junk to Hong Kong, has died from his injuries. Agitation for a British patrol of the delta is beginning.

Wool, silk or cotton fabrics may be used to make the frock. Wood brown veiling with yoke and sleeves of pale blue and

rows of dark brown velvet ribbon is charming and cream lace applique on the cuff bands and yoke give a dainty touch.

2261—Thistle Frock.

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. The model here portrayed would make a charming evening or party dress for a young girl. The soft blouse is held to position by a fitted lining. Over the blouse is a natty little bolero, trimmed with a decorated band around its edge, and also with two smart

velvet bows. The sleeve extends to the elbow, and is trimmed with a circular ruffle over a plaited one. Any of the soft silks would develop well in this mode. Light blue silk Lansdowne trimmed with applique and black velvet ribbon would make a charming dress. Any of the popular cotton or woolen goods may be used with the blouse of silk in a contrasting color.

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STRIKE COMMISSION.

Hearing of the Strikers' Side Held at Scranton, Pa.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 14.—The commission appointed by President Roosevelt to arbitrate the differences existing between the anthracite mine workers and their employers today began the hearing of the miners' side of the case. When the commission opened its session today the only evidence before it was the preliminary statement of Mr. Mitchell, and the replies thereto of the operators. After the workmen have concluded their case the operators will make their defense. It is said that more than two weeks will be taken up in hearing both sides. The hearings are being held in the beautiful chamber of the state superior court, which is on the second floor of the Lackawanna county court house, a handsome stone structure. The superior court is now sitting in Philadelphia and in its absence the court room has been placed at the service of the commission. The seven commissioners have seats on the bench. In front of them are three long tables, one for President Mitchell and his attorneys, one for the lawyers of the coal companies and the third for the representatives of the independent operators. To the left of the commission are two long rows of seats for the newspaper correspondents. The arrangements for the hearings are admirable, and it is likely that the commission will hear all the evidence in this city.

When the session opened this morning President Mitchell made the opening statement for the miners.

Mr. Mitchell prefaced his statement with the hope that the commission would succeed in establishing a relationship between the operators and the miners "that will insurse peace and stability in the industry for an indefinite period."

After reciting the demands for increased pay for the miner, a shorter work day for the laborer, the weighing of the coal and an industrial agreement the refusal of all of which led to the strike, Mr. Mitchell spoke as follows on the question of higher wages:

"Of the 147,000 men and boys employed in and around the mines, strippings, washeries and breakers in the anthracite coal fields, 64,072, or 43 per cent, are employed on contract, or piece work; the remaining 83,000, or 57 per cent, are employed by the hour, day, week or month. Of the 64,072 contract men, 37,804 are miners and 26,268 are miner's laborers.

"The work of a miner and a miner's laborer is extremely hazardous, in fact, it is more dangerous than employment in any other important industry in the world. The number of persons killed and injured is greater than in any other industry. Each day the anthracite coal mines are in operation 2 6-18 persons lose their lives and three times as many are maimed, and yet these men receive less wages annually than are received by men performing similar work under more favorable conditions. The number of years a man can retain his health and strength in this occupation is limited. If he escapes death or injury by falls of rock or coal, he cannot escape attacks of miner's asthma. There is scarcely a mine worker who has not contracted this malady. The miners are compelled to work in powder smoke, in foul air, many of them in water, and their work is difficult and exhausting. Reputable insurance companies will not issue policies to this class of workmen, the risks are so great that the permiums would be prohibitive to men whose earnings are so low. The entire 20 per cent which they demand as an increase in their wages would not suffice to carry an insurance of $1,000.

"It seems but fair and just that wages paid these classes of workmen should be as high, if not higher, than wages paid to skilled artisans in other industries. It is certinly not unjust to ask that the miners should receive as high wages as are paid to miners in the bituminous coal fields, in the silver and gold mines or in the iron ore and copper mines ,all of which work is less hazardous, free from liability to disease, requiring less experience and less skill, and is better paid than labor in the anthracite coal fields."

In supporting the demand for the reduction of the hours of the day laborer, Mr. Mitchell showed that it amounted practically to a demand for 20 per cent increase of compensation for 83,000 men, or 57 per cent of all mine employes.

Continuing, he said: "The eight hour day is the standard working day in the mining industry. Eight hours constitute a day's work in the coal mines of Great Britain, in all the silver, gold and copper mines and in the bituminous coal mines in the states of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, in Western Pennsylvania and the Indian Territory.

"The reports of the United States geological survey demonstrate that more coal has been produced annually since the inaugruration of the eight-hour work day than in any preceding year. Each miner can produce more coal per working day in eight hours than he formerly produced in ten hours, and there is no reason why the same results would not be obtained in the anthracite. The bituminous workers receive in many instances from 20 to 40 per cent. higher wages for eight hours' work than are paid in the anthracite mines for ten hours' work."

Defending the third demand that coal shall be weighed and paid for by weight and that 2,240 pounds shall constitute a ton, Mr. Mitchell declared that the present method of measuring the coal produced by the miners in the Lackawanna, Wyoming and Lehigh regions has been the source of more discontent than any other of the many injustices imposed upon the miners and there can be no contentment among these workers until an honest system has been adopted.

"Paying for coal by the car or by a ton weighing from 2,740 to 3,190 pounds is a flagrant injustice. The cars have been made larger, more topping is required and there has been no corresponding increase in the amount paid per car or per ton. The miners have been forced to produce a constantly increasing amount of coal for which they receive no additional compensation. The miner should be paid for every pound of coal he mines that is sold by the operator. If 2,240 pounds constitute a ton when sold to the consumer and when railroad companies are paid for transporting coal to market, what justice can there be in denying the miner the right to be paid for his labor upon the same basis?

"The anthracite companies, not satisfied with an extra legal ton of from 2,740 to 3,190 pounds, have a system of docking by which they appropriate an additional part of the miners' wages. A miner is docked all the way from 500 to 1,000 pounds upon a car as a penalty for loading impurities, for which he has already been penalized to the extent of from 700 to 900 pounds in excess measure of weight; in other words, he is punished twice for the same offense.

"A system, somewhae similar, but less unjust, obtained in a portion of the bituminous coal fields many years ago, but the miners are now paid by weight upon the basis of a legal ton. They are not only permitted, but are encouraged by the operators to employ checkweighmen, to see that the product of their labor is properly weighed and a correct record made therefor."

Mr. Mitchell then took up the fourth demand of the miners for a trade agreement with the necessary machinery for the adjustment of local grievances. He outlined the history and policy of the United Mine Workers of America and explained that by its constitution the anthracite and bituminous mineworkers hda home rule for the local government of local affairs.

"The only manner," he said, "in which the national organization is permitted to interfere is that, before a strike is inaugurated before the district organization the opproval of the president of the national union must be obtained, but the president of the national organization has no authority to inaugurate a strike. Thus, the coal mine operators are afforded a greater measure of protection against strikes than they would have under a separate and indepedent organization."

As to the responsibility of the Mine Workers' organization, Mr. Mitchell said:

"At the present time the United Mine Workers of America has contracts with the operators in fourteen states and districts, fixing the amount the miners shall receive per ton, the amount the various classes of labor shall receive per day, the number of hours which shall constitute a day's work, and the methods and machinery for the adjustment of locval grievances by joint conferenves with the mine owners. These are mutual contracts, which are advantageous to both miner and operator and protect the public against the effects of strikes or lockouts. The report of the United States governmnt upon strikes in the mining industry show that the number and duration of strikes has been materially reduced each year since the system of joint conference and mutual agreement has been introduced.

"Where the United Mine Workers of America is recognized and contracted with it assumes the responsibility of disciplining its members. The trade agreement has proved effective in restraining workmen from engaging in local or general strikes. There have been no strikes of any magnitude in any of the coal mining states in which trade agrements exist. I seek to establish the same method of adjusting wage differences in the anthracite field. It is said that the competition between anthracite and bituminous coal is a reason upon which the anthracite operators oppose a recognition of the miners' organization. That this objection is neither valid nor consistent is clearly demonstrated by the fact that many of the railroads officered by the same men who control the anthracite coal mines enter into trade agreements with railroad organizations, a majority of whose members are employed upon other and competing roads.

"We demand recognition, because we know that permanent peace and friendly relations can best be maintained through a trade agreement with the organization which our people have elected to join. Fully 90 per cent of the employes of the anthracite coal mines are members of it from choice. They desire to retain their membership in it. It was the United Mine Workers of America that conferred with the President of the United States in relation to the submission of the issues involved in the coal strike to this commission; was the United Mine Workers of America that was requested by the President to end the strike; and it was the United Mine Workers of America that declared the strike at an end; it was the United Mine Workers of America that send the men back to work, and it is the United Mine Workers of America that is pledged to accept the award of this commission.

"Failure to recognize the organization was the cause of many of the local strikes against which operators and mine owrkers jointly complained. There have been many local strikes during the past year, the fault of which rests upon the miners and operators alike. The miners, failing to secure redress for their wrongs, (the companies having refused to treat with their respresentatives), had no choice but o submit to injustice or inaugurate a strike.

"Recognition of the union does not mean dictation or interference by men not employed by the companies; it simply means that officers selected by the mine workers shall exercise supervision over the organization or shall counsel with the mine workers as to how their trade affairs shall be conducted.

"The miners have as much right to select spokesmen to act for them, to present their grievance, to manage their affairs, as have the stockholders of any one of the anthracite coal companies to elect their officers to perform like functions.

"For the information of the commission we here outline more specifically a plan of procedure which, if adopted, would prevent local strikes and preserve peace and harmonw during the time covered by the award which you are empowered to make.

First—The rate of wages, the hours of labor, the method of weighing and paying of the product of the miners' work should be incorporated in an agreement between the representatives of the various coal companies and the representatives of the organization of which complainants in this case are members.

Second—There should be a committee of conservative representative mine workers selected by the employes at each colliery; it should be the duty of this committee to co-operate with the mine foreman in adjustment of local disputes which cannot be settled between the mine foreman and the mine worker ore mine workers involved.

Third—Should the mine foreman and mine committee fail to adjust the grievance complained of, the matter in dispute should be referred to the company's superintendent and a general grievance committee, which should be constituted of representative mine workers from each colliery operated by any one company. Should they fail to adjust it, it should be referred to the general manager of the coal company and the district president of the miners' organization and should they fail to adjust it they should call upon the services of some disinterested person whose decision should be final. Pending an adjustment in the manner set forth the mines and the miners should continue at work.

Mr. Mitchell concluded with a plea for the children. He said:

"Our little boys should not be forced into the mines and breakers early in life. Our little girls should not be compelled to work in mills and factories at an age when they should be in school. These children are the future citizens of our nation. Their parents should be enabled to earn wages sufficiently high to give them at least a common school education, as to equip them to bear the grave responsibilities which will ultimately devolve upon them. The wealth and future of the nation are not to be measured by its palaces and millionaires but rather by the enlightened contentment and prosperity of its millions of citizens who constitute the bone and sinew of our land."

Mr. Darrow, counsel for the miners, said the miners would at the outset put on some witnesses and that he would call Mr. Mitchell first.

Judge Gray interrupted to say that as there was a general feeling that testimony so important as this should have the sanction of an oath, it would be administered to the witnesses. This was acceptable to both sides and the clerk of the court of sessions of Lackawanna county performed this duty. Mr. Mitchell then took the stand.

In response to questions by Mr. Darrow he said that he began doing mining work as a door boy when he was 12 years of age and had occupied all positions in the bituminous fields except that of foreman. He had not worked in the anthracite region. He then explained his connection with the Knights of Labor and gave figures showing the membership of the United Mine Workers.

Mr. Wolverton, for the operators, interrupted to say that he regarded this line of questioning as irrelevant and would reserve the right to object.

Continuing Mr. Mitchell said that 51 per cent of all coal mined in the United States was mined in Pennsylvania and that 90 per cent anthracite mine workers are members of the union.

"Has the president or executive board ever ordered a strike since they have been at the head of this organization, or since it has been in existence?" asked Mr. Darrow.

"No," was the reply; "except upon the affirmative vote of the miners themselves. The officers carry out the instructions of the miners."

Responding to further questions Mr. Mitchell explained the relations between the union and the bituminous operators and said that by reason of the contracts entered into by them there had been no strikes. Where no contracts were made he said there had been strikes of considerable magnitude. Through the amicable relations with the bituminous operators Mr. Mitchell said wages had been increased since 1898 an average of 50 per cent, and that there had been a reduticon in hours of from ten to eight and also in the number of children employed. The price of coal, both of bituminous and anthracite, he said, had gradually increased. The work of mining he characterized as the most hazardous in the world.

In answer to further questions by Mr. Darrow, Mr. Mitchell said that last year 513 men were killed in the mines and 1,200 injured. He said that most life insurance c ompanies refused to take employes of mines. The number of deaths in the bituminous fields in proportion to the number of men employed was not so great as in the anthracite regions.

Mr. Mitchell, comparing the rate of wages paid in the bituminous fields with those paid in the anthracite region, said they were from 40 to 50 per cent higher in the bituminous courty in some classes of work and from 20 to 30 per cent in others.

A question by Mr. Darrow brought out the first public statement made since the late strike was inaugurated regarding the amount of aid given the strikers.

Mr. Mitchell said that $1,500,000 had been distributed among the workers and that non-union men on strike had shared equally with the Unionists although they had paid no dues. He said he did not know of a single instance where his organization had failed to keep its contracts.

Mr. Wilcox, for the operators, cross-examined Mr. Mitchell at length regarding the general workings of the organization. Mr. Wilcox read from the Mine Workers' constitution and asked if there was any provision in it which authorized the expulsion of men who violate agreements.

"The constitution does not specifically contain any provision for turning a man out of the organization, but it does confer power on its officers to interpret it and to exercise supervision under it. The interpretation is the law."

"Then you are now making the law," said Mr. Wilcox.

MADE A TURN OVER.

Any One Can do It.

A principal in a public school in Ohio had a food experience that will be familiar to many school teachers.

"The hard work of the school room was so wearing that I was completely worn out and could barely walk home at night and at other times I was so nervous that it was with much difficulty I ate or slept. I attributed my failing health to improper food, and felt that it would be necessary to quit my profession or get some food that would sustain my nerves.

Fortunately enough at this juncture I discovered Grape-Nuts and am very grateful that I did. After using the food for a month I felt decidedly better and like a new man resurrected from the grave. The sluggish feeling, headache and nervous spells have all left me and I feel young and active.

I can better concentrate my mind upon my work because my nerves have been strengthened and my health and energy has returned and I take interest in my work which before seemed a burden.

I use Grape-Nuts every day because it is the best food for my system, has restored my health and I am correspondingly grateful." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

CAN'T LEAVE THE SHIP.

New York, Nov. 13.—Traveling back and forth on ships which ply between Havana and this port, Constantino Garcia, a native Cuban, is affording the steamship companies much trouble and proving himself to be a man without a country. He started four months ago by stowing away at Havana. Arriving here, the immigration officials ordered him back. At Havana, the Cuban officials refused him landing because he was practically a stowaway. He was again returned to New York and again is refused permission to land. The steamship companies are compelled to obey the order and return Garcia to Havana or pay a heavy fine. They have been unable to find any work aboard ship which their unwelcome passenger can do. Meanwhile, Garcia says he is letting the officers do the worrying.

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THE MOLINEUX CASE.

New York, Nov. 17.—Roland B. Molineux has gone to work in his father's office and the famous murder case that resulted in his two trials and final acquittal is probably ended, but there are likely to be echoes of it for some time, so widespread were the interests touched by the cause celebre that cost New York half a million dollars. The two men who will most profit by the case, by reason of increased fame, are ex-Governor Frank S. Black and ex-District Attorney William M. K. Olcott, who as

FRANK S. BLACK.

WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT.

counsel for the defense with George Gordon Battle and Barton S. Weeks, so conducted the case as to win enthusiastic praise alike from friends and enemies of the prisoner.

Molineux's Wife.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 17.—Mrs. Blanche Chesebro Molineux has arrived here from New York. Mrs. Molineux refuses to be interviewed, but a friend says Mrs. Molineux has come here to establish a residence.

RESTORING A NOSE.

Indianapolis, Nov. 17.—Dr. L. C. Cline of this city has undertaken the delicate operation of restoring a human nose after the nasal bones and surrounding flesh have entirely sloughed away as a result of an injury. The young woman who has submitted herself to this operation is Miss Mabel Osborn, of Fulton, N. Y.

The first stages of the operation have been successfully passed and the physician expresses confidence in his ability to restore the nose, not only so that it will perform the desired functions, but also in the end to enable Miss Osborn to select the exact kind of a nose she wants, a thing that she regards as a decided privilege, because it is one that but few people enjoy.

Before beginning to rebuild the physician cut away the decayed bone and flesh. Healthy tissue was cut from the inside of the cheeks and moved to the position to be occupied by the new nose. As soon as this is thoroughly knitted it is proposed to restore the full contour of the nose by injecting paraffine heated to a temperature of 110 degrees under the skin of the nose and then mold it into the desired shape.

Miss Osborn is partial to a Grecian nose, and the new member will be made to conform to her taste.

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PHILIPPINE MONEY.

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—Vice Governor Luke E. Wright, of the Philippines, speaking of financial affairs in the islands, said in an interview that the money market is continually fluctuating.

"A bill to afford the necessary relief was presented to Congress but not passed." He said: "I think that for the benefit of commerce the matter should again be taken up at the next session of Congress. It has been suggested that a Filipino dollar of silver should be introduced in the islands. This dollar should be worth exactly 50 cents of our gold money. I think such a coin would remedy the present financial situation. Such a money system would be similar to the one now in use in Japan."

"It has been suggested that a limited number of Chinese—say 100,000—be allowed to land in the Philippines. Do you think their presence would relieve the present labor shortage?" was asked.

"I would not like to see the doors thrown open to the Chinese," he replied.

"Skilled labor—yes, if limited, would certainly prove beneficial. Some of the Chinese are very clever and they would be able to teach the Filipinos many of the industries."

Governor Wright, accompanied by his wife, expects to leave for the East Thursday night.

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

The great battle of life is to overcome the evil, unworthy element in ourselves. It is this stain in ourselves that most holds us back.

Thursday.

One of the great curses of this world is sloth and laziness. We idly bemoan our fate instead of taking on life and action and DOING.

Friday.

Pure and high thinking and a useful life will bring health and strength to mind and body.

Saturday.

"Comfort one another,
With the hand-clasp close and tender,
With the sweetness love can render,
And the looks of friendly eyes.
Do not wait with grace unspoken,
While life's daily bread is broken,
Gentle speech is oft like manna from the skies."

Sunday.

The need of the age is the spirit that makes alive, instead of the letter that kills. We need to throw aside some of the rubbish and the barriers and get to the real Christ that is within us, only we do not recognize Him.

Monday.

The thought that goes forth as a blessing must live as a joy in the air and sure to touch somebody.

Tuesday.

"However it falls of its errand,
Love makes the world sweeter, I know."

Fearless Lives and Their Lesson.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

In an old, old paper, counting time by events rather than by years, is a report of a lecture by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and an editorial comment upon what she said. It is needless to say that both were spiced with ridicule, and she was advised to go home and take care of her babies. This was a cheap way, common in those days, of expressing contempt for the cause she stood for, and not, it must be confessed, entirely out of use by the "funny man" of the present, when talking of movements championed principally by women.

The other day Mrs. Stanton, in the golden autumn of her life, crowned with the glory of her grand womanhood, laid off her robes of mortality, and by so doing withdrew herself from the visible companionship of those by whom she was so loved and reverenced. The telegraph had no sooner flashed the tidings over the land, and beyond the sea than from everywhere came the tribute to her great worth and work. Even they who had no personal interest in the ruling purpose of her life—the uplifting of her sex by representation in the making of the laws which govern women equally with men—spoke of the beauty and nobility of her character, of her fearless and unselfish devotion to the sweeping away of theories which she believed wrong, and of her determined advocacy of what she though right and just. Condemnation and criticism have been conspicuous by their absence.

Looking at the then and now, one cannot help wondering why the great difference. It is true that death usually wipes away many inharmonies, softens judgment and clears the memory of bitterness. In this case, too, there has been a great change in the status of woman. It is not necessary to cite facts to prove this. They are too well known and recognized today, and the change has come about from the never ceasing labors of such women as Mrs. Stanton and her coworkers.

The cause lies deeper than any of these things. It must be looked for in the conviction of her never ceasing devotion to her understanding of humanity's needs. It was not woman alone that she desired to help to better things, but the world through her uplifting. It was the mothers of the race to whom she longed to give greater opportunities, that so the race itself might be benefited, and with this end in view she never ceased in unselfish effort.

"Throughout her long life," said one who spoke at the farewell services by the body, "our friend spoke, wrote and argued for her most unpopular opinions, without restraint. She would not trim either her words or her thoughts, let him who would object. She, if anyone must be credited with the courage of her convictions."

It is this unselfish desire to serve that makes a man or woman great in the eyes of the world. The expression of this desire in action may be confused for a season with ambition for self-advancement, but the truth in the end will appear, the untruth fall away. The cause may be unpopular; the methods deemed unwise; but the unswerving noble purpose must finally be recognized, because there is that something in human beings which never fails to respond at last to honesty of purpose and earnestness and sincerity of effort.

It takes a wonderful courage to endeavor to turn the strong current of popular opinion into new channels, and sometimes the man or woman who attempts to do this is swept away upon the tide, seemingly without accomplishment. It too often happens that

"A man would do great work, good work and true;
He gave all things he had, all things he knew;
He worked for all the world; his one desire
To make the people happier, better, higher;
Used his best wisdom, used his utmost strength;
And dying in the struggle, found at length
The giant evils he had fought the same,
And that the world he loved scarce knew his name."

This is in appearance only, for no true effort comes to nought; no true worker lives whose labor does not, sooner or later, win the guerdon of unselfish striving. What matters it if the laborer has passed on into the Elysian fields without seeing the ripened harvest that sprung from the seeds he planted! Somewhere and sometime it will all be made clear.

In Mrs. Stanton's thought, however, as in the thought of all whose watchword is love for humanity, there was no room for self-seeking. It is as if they stand in the glory of a faith in the ultimate triumph of good, exclaiming:

"Lord, I am born!
I have built me a body
Whose ways are all open,
Whose currents run free,
From the life that is thine
Flowing ever within me,
To the life that is mine
Flowing outward through me!"

Such lives are a symbol of the enduring courage that leads to final victory. They should strengthen all of us who grow weary and disheartened because our little worlds do not at once understand and respond to our efforts. It is enough if each day we do that which is manifestly ours to do with the energy and enthusiasm born of faith in the universality of good, and its ultimate victory over every appearance of evil, without anxiety as to the time and way it is to be made apparent.

The Cozy Corner

One of the "Cademy" boys wandered into the Cozy Corner today and brought with him these verses, which are especially appropriate to the season. Come again and bring others with you. You will be welcomed by the Cozy Cornerites who were once school boys and school girls themselves:

AUTUMN LEAVES.

The flowers of the Summer are dead,
One by one I have seen them go;
The trees are clad in their Autumn robes
Which are as bright as the fairest bloom I know.

Warm and bright shines the sun today,
Softly the winds sigh through the trees;
On gorgeous wings the leaves come down
To earth, with every passing breeze.

Slowly they flutter down to us,
Yellow, russet and brightest red,
Sadly whispers the gentle wind
Telling of Summer joys now fled.

Soon the leaves will wither and fade,
Soon their glorious tints be lost;
Soon from the chilly skies will fall
The blighting mantle of the frost.

—W. C. Mollett.

How to Manage Lamps.

A young farmer's wife writes that she cannot manage her lamps. She has always lived in a town where she had gas lights and now, on the farm, where lamps are a necessity, she would like to know how to produce a good, clear light by which she and her husband can read.

A common kerosene lamp will give an excellent light if it is properly cared for. First, you must use the best head-light oil and the best burners—economy in price on these points is not economical. The bowl of the lamp should be filled with oil every day, the charred top of the wick wiped off with a cloth and the lamp made thoroughly clean. A lamp that is cleaned only occasionally, and filled only when the bowl is entirely empty, is not a success.

When you buy new chimneys, place them in a pan of cold water and set on the stove until the water boils, then set it off, allowing the glass to remain in the water until it is cold and you will find they will not be so liable to break when exposed to sudden changes of temperature.

Soak the wicks in vinegar and when perfectly dry, use them, and they will give a clearer flame and not smoke.

All founts, burners, etc., should be washed occasionally in a suds of soap and water, using a stiff brush to remove every particle of soot or oil from the flues.—S. S. H.

Asked and Answered.

"Reader," Ill.: A transient guest at a hotel should remove her wraps—for her own comfort—when she enters the dining room. She seldom lays aside her hat unless she chooses; her gloves are removed as at any other table.

If you find it difficult—as very many ladies do—to order from the menu card, you can ask the waiter to bring you a good dinner, leaving its selection to him, and if you accentuate your request with a bit of silver quietly transferred from your hand to his, you will doubtless be served well and promptly. As in many other instances, a little money invested in "tips" to those who serve the woman traveling alone, bring a good interest in the way of comfort and conveniences in places at her disposal.

"I would like to have the following question answered: Suppose a lady makes a first call upon me; I receive her, and when she leaves she places a card on the table. Should she do so when I was present to receive the call, and when it is returned should I leave a card if she is at home, and upon subsequent calls is a card necessary? At an afternoon reception do the callers leave cards, and why?"—E. E.

Your caller in making her first call, left her card to assist you in finding her address when you should return the call; it is proper that you leave a card for her when you return her attention. The same is done at a reception, in order that the hostess may be assisted in making her calling list, as when one receives many persons in an afternoon they might easily forget the names of some; the cards recall all who were present.

Never hand your card to your hostess, but place it in some convenient place as you leave the room; usually a receiver is placed on a table in the entrance hall.

If you make a call on other than the lady's reception days, and the servant asks your name, it is best to hand her your visiting card so the name will be correctly given to the hostess, as servants are liable to make very unfortunate mistakes.

"Reta": Write to Eleanor Kirk, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THANKSGIVING FORETHOUGHTS

It is the wise housekeeper who begins her preparations for the annual feast-day early enough to prevent hurry and its consequent confusion at the last moment. Mince meat and cranberry jelly can be prepared weeks before needed; plum puddings and fruit cakes are better for standing to ripen before they are used, and nearly everything needed for the dinner can be prepared the day before, thus reducing the work to the minimum of difficulty by doing it on the installment plan.

This recipe for a new Thanksgiving cake is taken from an exchange:

Thanksgiving Cake.

One cupful of dark molasses, one of sugar, one of strong, strained coffee and one-half cupful of butter, all beaten thoroughly together. Add the yolks of three eggs, a teaspoonful each of nutmeg, mace, soda and vanilla extract. Two and one-half cupfuls of flour, or perhaps a little more, to make a rather stiff batter. When this mixture is well beaten and creamy, stir into it one cupful of broken nut meats—either hickory, butternut or walnuts preferred. Bake in a long, narrow pan—one about six or eight inches in length and two inches wide, if possible. Let the cake cool over night. The next day make a white-cake batter, of one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one cupful of milk, the beaten whites of three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, one teaspoonful almond extract, two tablespoonfuls of baking powder and two cupfuls of flour. Beat this long and hard, line a pan with buttered paper and pour into it a layer of the white mixture one inch thick; place the nut-bar previously baked, in the centre of this, and hold it in place while the remainder of the white batter is poured over and around it. It should be very thin on the top, as it will rise sufficiently to make it even. Bake in a moderate oven, without jarring for one hour. When done, turn out from the tin and cool on a cloth. Cover with a hard icing in which nut meats have been stirred. When cut, this cake is very ornamental, the white slices showing a dark square in the centre.

Mince Meat.

One cupful finely minced meat, three cupfuls chopped apple, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one cupful seeded raisins one cupful currants, one-half cupful shredded citron, two cupfuls sweet, or one cupful of boiled cider. Place all in an earthen kettle and boil for 15 or 20 minutes, then add one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice, half a grated nutmeg, one level tablespoonful of salt and the juice and grated rind of one lemon and one orange. One cupful of shredded and chopped suet and enough of the liquor in which the meat was boiled, should also be used, and a cupful of fruit juice or sweet-pickle vinegar, if at hand, will add to the goodness of the meat. When all is thoroughly mixed, taste of it, and add anything that may be lacking.

This should not be used for a day or two after it is prepared, and is better for standing a month. When needed, take as much as will make the required number of pies, and heat it before filling the pie-tins.

God keep us through the common days,
The level stretches white with dust,
When thought is tired and hands upraise
Their burdens feebly since they must.
In days of slowly fretting care,
Then most we need the strength of prayer.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

Such knowledge have I of the actual blessedness and wonder of this present life that I believe there are some good things here which, if we do not take them now, in all the ranges of existence we shall have no opportunity to find again what we have carelessly let slip.—John White Chadwick.

Realize worrying as an enemy which destroys your happiness. Realize that it can be cured by persistent effort.

Good Form For Thanksgiving.

When the Thanksgiving dinner is merely a family reunion, we are not troubled by questions of etiquette. We go early and return to our homes when we are ready; there is no question of precedence in taking our seats at the table and we wear the dress that is most becoming or convenient—always remembering, that to wear something new on this day insures good luck for the year.

But should we be invited to dine with strangers on this day, or any other day, there is, sometimes, for those of us who do not often leave our homes for formal dinner parties, a doubt as to what is proper to do—a little fear that we may not do the things we ought, or may make mortifying mistakes in some of the small, but important matters of the service. So a few of the rules that obtain in good society in regard to these formal dinners may not be out of place at this time.

The first duty of a dinner guest is to either accept or refuse the invitation at once; this gives the hostess opportunity to fill the place should you decline. Having accepted, the next duty is that you arrive at the house as nearly as possible on the stroke of the hour for which you the invited. It is almost as bad to arrive ten or twenty minutes before the time, as to keep the dinner, and the hostess, waiting after everything is ready to be served.

Should you be delayed by some unavoidable occurrence, a brief explanation should be made to your hostess, with your apologies, and then the matter dropped, as it is not supposed to be of interest to the guests and should not be made a subject of table talk. In extreme cases, if a guest should be detained until after dinner has been served, he should take the vacant place at the table and begin his dinner at the point reached by the remainder of the company. Nothing but the most unexpected and unavoidable reasons should ever cause such delay.

When a gentleman escorts a lady to a dinner party, he waits in the hall, after removing his hat, coat and gloves, until she comes from the ladies' dressing room to which she has been directed by a servant. They then enter the drawing room and greet the host and hostess and mingle with the other guests until the dinner is announced.

A gentleman coming alone is given, when he enters, an envelope containing the name of a lady whom he is to take out to the table. As soon as he has greeted the hostess, he immediately finds the lady whose escort he is to be and remains near her until the signal is given to pass into the dining room.

When name cards are placed at each cover the guests walk about the table until they find their places, the gentleman then draws out the lady's chair and when she is seated seats himself. No one, however, should be seated until after the hostess has taken her place.

Once seated, the guests remove the roll, or slice of bread, from their napkin and spread the linen across their laps. It is very bad form to tuck the napkin under the chin, or to spread it all over one's dress front; such manners are supposed to be confined to the nursery.

The ladies draw off their gloves and place them beneath the napkin in their laps. It is not expected that any one will ask for a second helping of any dish, or refuse—at least more than one—dish that is offered them. Even if from dislike of the dish, or by reason of a rigid diet, you do not wish to eat of anything, the best way to avoid giving your hostess anxiety on your account is to accept everything that is offered you and under cover of the conversation make a pretense of eating. With regard to drinking, it is different, as one is at liberty to refuse wine, tea or coffee, if they choose, and this can be done so quietly that no one will notice. It is proper when a choice is given you to make it, rather than say "it makes no difference—either one," as many persons do.

When the last course of the dinner is finished, the hostess signals the lady sitting at the right of the host, the ladies all rise and leave the room, the gentlemen standing as they pass out. If there is a servant in attendance he will open and close the dining room door for them; if not, the gentleman nearest the door should perform this service. Unless the gentlemen accompany the ladies to the dawing room, they either return to the table or go with the host to the smoking room for a few moments with cigars and liquid refreshments—should such be served—before joining the others for a few moments' conversation ere taking their departure.

Guests are at liberty to leave at any time after the dinner is finished, but it is not generally considered polite or complimentary to the host to leave too soon. In a large city where one person has, sometimes, several engagements for the same evening, he is at liberty to take his departure in ten or fifteen minutes, explaining, of course, and making his excuses to his hostess. As a rule an hour to an hour and a half is spent in conversation after a dinner, when neither host nor guests have any other engagement for the evening.

When a lady and gentleman are dining together, the lady makes the first motion at departure, the gentleman promptly following her lead. No matter how numerous the company, no guest should depart without bidding adieu to the hostess, with thanks for her hospitality. These need be neither stiff nor effusive—just some little words of appreciation of the pleasure you have enjoyed in her home.

Good-byes may be said to other friends present before you bid adieu to the hostess, or to any standing near the door as you pass out, but do not stop for any lengthy conversation after having said good night to your entertainers.

And what shall we wear to this dinner? The rule for all formal dinner parties is for gentlemen, black swallow-tail coat, trousers and low-cut waistcoat to match, an immaculate expanse of stiffly starched shirt bosom, ornamented with two or three small studs, a high white linen collar and a lawn or black satin bow tie and broad cuffs held with link cuff buttons. Gentlemen do not wear gloves in the drawing room or dining room at a dinner.

For the ladies, the customary dinner costume is cut low in the neck and shoulders with the arms bare, or the neck and arms are covered with some thin, transparent material. The hair is elaborately dressed and jewels are worn.

At a less ceremonious dinner a high-necked, long-sleeved gown is permissible if made of some light colored material and fully trimmed. For an elderly lady a dark, rick silk is suitable. White, or very light gloves should be worn, and removed when seated at the table.

It is an obligation of paramount importance, for men as well as women, to make a dinner call upon the hostess within a fortnight after the dinner, whether the invitation was accepted or not. Even if the friendship and hospitality of a person is not desired, one should carefully pay the required call and then let all exchange of visits cease.

Stray Bits.

Soil for Bulbs.

All bulbs like a rich, well-drained mellow soil. They will not do well in heavy soils, and a great deal of moisture about their roots is fatal to them. Therefore in selecting a place for them choose one naturally well drained, if possible. If you are not sure of good, natural drainage, set about providing a means of escape for surplus water by excavating the soil to the depth of at least a foot—eighteen inches would be better—and filling in at the bottom of the excavation with from four to six inches of broken pottery, brick, old cans—anything, in fact, which will not decay readily and allow the soil above it to settle back into its former hardness, and thus become as retentive of moisture as it was before anything was done with it.—Eben E. Rexford, in Lippincott's.

Thoughts for Mothers.

The "happy woman"—you will recognize her presence the moment she crosses your path. Not by her extreme liveliness—lively people are rarely either happy or able to diffuse happiness; but by a sense of brightness and cheerfulness that enters with her. She may be neither handsome nor entertaining, yet somehow she makes you feel comfortable, because she is so comfortable herself. She shames you out of your complaining, for she makes none. She may have even less than the medium lot of earthly blessings, yet all she has she enjoys to the full; and it is so pleasant to see anyone enjoy! So: her sorrows—she simply bears them. —Miss Mulock.

Making Children Happy.

Our quiet hours with our children should first of all be cheerful hours. Sydney Smith has said: "If you make children happy now, you make them happy twenty years hence by the memory of it." I believe this to be quite true. We should make the hours with our children full of joy, then twenty years from now we, too, can recall how happy they were, how we heard their merry voice and watched them play, and we can look with pride on our children whom we loved and who went to "Grown-up land." Then, too, the quiet hours with our children should be loving hours. How much the small touches of a mother's love mean to the child! Even if it is only a whisper to your son as he starts to school, "Remember, mother is thinking about you all day and expecting you to be a good boy," how much better the effect of such a farewell than to hurry him away with some sharp and nervous rebuke.—Exchange.

The Soil Was Not Congenial.

It was Aunt Rebecca's first visit to her niece, a city girl, who had married a few years before and begun housekeeping in a pretty town in southern Michigan.

"Myrtle," she said, looking out of the kitchen window one morning, "you have a fine patch of ground there that seems to be going to waste. Why don't you plant peach trees? They grow beautifully in this climate."

"No aunty," replied the young wife, "the soil is too poor. I have tried it. You remember those canned peaches you sent me year before last? They were the finest I ever saw—finer than any that grow here. Well, I saved the stones, and without saying anything to Robert about it I planted them out there in the yard; but not one of them ever came up—not a single one!"

LITTLE THINGS.

A good-by kiss is a little thing,
With your hand on the door to go,
But it takes the venom out of the sting
Of a thoughtless word or a cruel fling
That you made an hour ago.

A kiss of greeting is sweet and rare
After the toil of the day,
And it smoothes the furrows plowed by care,
The lines on the forehead you once called fair,
In the years that have flown away.

'Tis a little thing to say, "You are kind;
I love you, my dear," each night;
But it sends a thrill through the heart, I find—
For love is tender, as love is blind—
As we climb life's rugged height.

We starve each other for love's caress;
We take, but we do not give;
It seems so easy some soul to bless,
But we dole the love grudgingly, less and less,
Till 'tis bitter and hard to live.

Written for The Blade.

TATTLE-TELLING.

CORA LAPHAM HAZARD.

Say, I think they're pretty mean to Katie.
They've told on her, it seems they can't get through
Telling Katie did, she did, did Katie;
Not one has told what Katie did, did do.

'Spect it's her big sisters tattle telling;
Boys know that telling tales is meaner'n dirt;
Any feller does it is a coward,
And just as apt as nothin' to get hurt.

Say, I think they better not be telling
What Katie did, and to their own acts see.
Papa says I'll have a lot to 'tend to
If I look to a chap the size of me.

If poor Katie did, what was the something
I wonder, and I'm going to try to guess,
Maybe on the sly she went a wading
And splattered up with dew her dainty dress.

Folks don't let a girl go wading often;
So maybe that is what poor Katie did;
And being scared she maybe said she didn't,
And then just crept away somewhere and hid.

Then they said, "She did, did Katie;"
But prob'ly after all it isn't true;
Mamma says, "You must be slow believing"—
Keep thinking how you'd feel if it was you.

Maybe all the rest are just mistaken;
I wish that I could find where she is hid
Softly in the grasses I would whisper,
"I'm sorry for you Katie—if—you—did."

It seems to bring us nearer our friends when we have an insight of their home lives, when we know how they are employed when not entertaining us as company, and there is no member in whose "daily ways" we have a greater interest than the "New England Girl," who has been such a great factor in the growth and goodness of the M. G. R. for many years. Today she sends a little bit of her experience from which we shall be able to "guess" how she lives, and how she fills in her time.

For the little note and enclosure she sent, Miss Prudence thanks her most heartily; it is such a comfort—spelled with the largest "C"—to a woman, no matter how busy she is, to be told that her work and her intentions are appreciated.

Some one has asked for a sketch of our lives, and as you have already been made aware of her brilliant (?) biography, N. E. Girl will try to introduce you to a sample of her every-day life. Whizz! Whir-r-r-r. Bang! That's the alarm, telling us that it is 3 o'clock in the morning. Oh, no; she don't arise at that unearthly hour, but Mr. New England is one of those men who likes to be sure and be awakened in season. He is awakened, but in a quarter of an hour later there is another whizzing and whirring—I cannot describe it, but it isn't the alarm clock this time. This lasts an hour or more according to N. E. Girl's supply of patience. Then—there are remarks—until a sleepy drawl from beneath the bedclothes says—"O, hi, hum! Have I been asleep?" Asleep, indeed!

Silence again reigns for another hour or so, when your humble servant is roused from her peaceful slumbers by cruel and heartless remarks to this effect: "Come, wake up. I've done the milking and all the chores and am waiting for breakfast. Come, hustle." Then is my turn to say: "Have I been asleep?" but I "hustle" all the same for there is not only breakfast to get, but dinner to put up, eggs to pack for market and numerous odd jobs to do before the good man of the house is finally started for town.

Then there are hens, chickens, cats and dogs to feed and many other duties that may be called "miscellaneous" to be attended to before I am ready to begin the real day's labor.

Just as I am about to commence to really work, lo! a lady friend calls; she is taking orders for Larkins' soap. I buy some. She has scarcely disappeared around the corner before one of those nuisances—beg your pardon, M. G. R., book agents—but he does make a nuisance of himself, trying to persuade me to buy a book I do not want. He finally takes his leave only to be succeeded by some of the neighbors' boys who are peddling bluine, or some other thing, so they can earn a watch. I buy bluine. Then I make some pies and as I put them in the oven I am called to the henhouse by a fuss among the chickens and on my return find my pies have assumed an ebony hue that does not add to their value as food. It is now so near dinner-time, and my work so far behind, that I decide to satisfy my hunger with a bowl of crackers and milk—so as to save time. This worthy resolution is "lost" by the arrival of unexpected company. Of course they insist that I shall not put myself to any trouble—I must just give them what I had intended to have for myself, etc. You know what they say—but—the idea of a bowl of crackers and milk for such a crowd. So I cook a dinner for six hungry people and smile as best I may. After dinner one guest more observant than the others discovers that I "seem tire," and all insist that I shall not let them hinder, but shall go on with my work. Of course I assure them that my work can wait and endeavor to forget the chaos that reigns in the kitchen.

Soon it begins to rain, the company take a hurried leave and N. E. Girl flies around feeding the chickens and doing all she can to help with the chores, for "night draws on apace."

The cows are standing at the bars, and, oh, happy thought! she will bring them into the yard and thus save Mr. N. E., so much time when he shall come, wet and tired and weary. She lets down the bars and the three cows immediately start in as many different directions, but, alas, not one of them will go toward the barn. She chases them this way and then that way. She coaxes and she "shoos" them, until she is wet to the skin and goes to the house in despair.

By and by the man appears and asks: "Where are the cows?" (Men always do ask some awkward question). She meekly answers one is in the garden, one in the cornfield and the other is—she don't know where. He rewards her efforts by presenting her with several bars of Larkins' soap, a dozen bottles of bluine, and a copy of the book she did not want.

This is the program for one day and all other days are similar with variations. —"New England Girl."

("Similar with variations" is good, and expresses much in few words.—Miss Prudence.)

"Rattle Trap," also has "experiences"; —Dear friends, I, too, have a tale of a tail to tell. As I was coming through the garden one day I nearly stepped on a snake which proved to be a young rattler, with one rattle and a button. After killing it and cutting off the button and rattle to keep as an evidence of my prowess—for this was the first rattler I had killed—I went to the house and showed my trophies to my mother, then laid them on the window shelf while I went about my work. Soon I heard a peculiar noise and found it was those rattles doing their duty as well as if they were attached to a live snake. To those more familiar with the habits of snakes, this may not seem strange, but to us it was quite unaccountable.

We have had our first experience with a prairie fire and it was exciting, although none of the buildings or stock were destroyed and but a portion of the feed. Mother and I fought it for an hour and a half before any one came to our assistance and it was quite another hour before the danger was over.

When there was nothing else handy, I used my dress skirt to whip out the fire. That dress is now fit for nothing but carpet rags.

I, for one, am satisfied with our present name, for who does more to make this old world go merrily around than those who strive to live up to our motto?—"Rattle Trap."

Owing to the length of these letters, several others will stand over until next week.

THE FAITH OF THE CHILD AND THE MAN.

I.

Little one, my little one,
When first you walked alone,
With eager trust you kept your hands
Held out to grasp my own—
Toward me was bent each step you took,
And by your anxious, pleading look
Your faith was sweetly shown.

II.

Little one, my little one,
Since you are larger grown,
Forgetting to depend on me,
You run about alone—
Yet when your little troubles rise
Ah, you return with tearful eyes.
And my protection own.

III.

Little one, my little one,
In weakness I am prone
To crave His guidance, to depend
Upon His love alone—
But when my step grows firm I let
My faith lie sleeping and forget
All glory save my own.

IV.

Little one, my little one,
Your childish ways have shown
That I am weak, that I am sin,
A child, though larger grown,
In weal I boldly come with mine,
In woe I turn to Him again,
Afraid to walk alone.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

An Old-Time Postal Delivery.

The arrival of the first batch of letters after the establishment of rural free delivery in Mansfield, Conn., recalled to an aged lady of that town a postal incident remembered in her family for a hundred and twenty years. "My mother always cried when she told the story," she said.

When my mother was a little girl—the narrator went on—to have one's letters regularly brought and handed in at the door would have seemed a miracle of privilege; and to get them without paying postage would have been another. Mails were so slow and uncertain that the safe arrival of an expected letter by any means was an event in a country family, with the postoffice miles away.

Sometimes the delivery was helped along by volunteer carriers—a farmer going home from the grist mill, a housewife returning from market town with her bargains of lamp oil, West India molasses and green tea, or even a passing peddler with his load of tinware and corn brooms. In the old war-time the army had post-riders, but they were few and far between.

My grandfather was a soldier in the revolution, and grandmother kept the home fire burning here, and provided for their three children as well as she could while he was at the front. All summer she had heard no word of him, and when, one autumn day, a man in a military cloak rode to the door on a white horse her heart beat quick.

"Does Ruth Fuller live here?" he says, holding a thick letter in his hand.

"Yes, I am Ruth Fuller," and grandmother reached eagerly for the letter, for she saw the address in her husband's handwriting.

"The postage is two shillin's."

Grandmother's countenance fell. There wasn't so much money in the house.

"Guess you don't know me," remarked the man, opening his cape and tipping back his cocked hat, but still holding the letter. She knew him then; an enemy capable of a mean revenge.

"Ah, yes, you remember Tom Turner, and how he asked you to marry him, and you give him 'No, I thankee,' and took John Fuller. I wasn't good enough to marry ye, but I am good enough now to bring ye letters from the man that did; and I'm good enough to charge ye a steep price for goin' out o' my way. So hand over your two shillin's and take your letter.

The poor woman told him she had no money. To be held up in this heartless and insulting way was a little more than to bear. Her grief was deeper than her resentment, but she was too proud to let the cruel fellow see her weep.

"I will give you a good thrashing," she said, "and feed your horse, and give you a pair of nice long stockings."

It was a humiliation to plead with Tom Turner, but she could do no less.

"Money or nothin'," he says. And he

"MONEY OR NOTHING" HE SAID.

put the letter in his pocket and rode away.

Grandmother went into the house and sat down and cried; and her children, clinging about her, cried, too. During her long months of waiting, at odd hours she had spun, and woven cloth, and sewed garments, and knitted woolen stockings for John's winter comfort, trusting to find some way to send them to him. Now the messenger had come and gone who could at least have carried word, and he had refused even to give her her husband's letter.

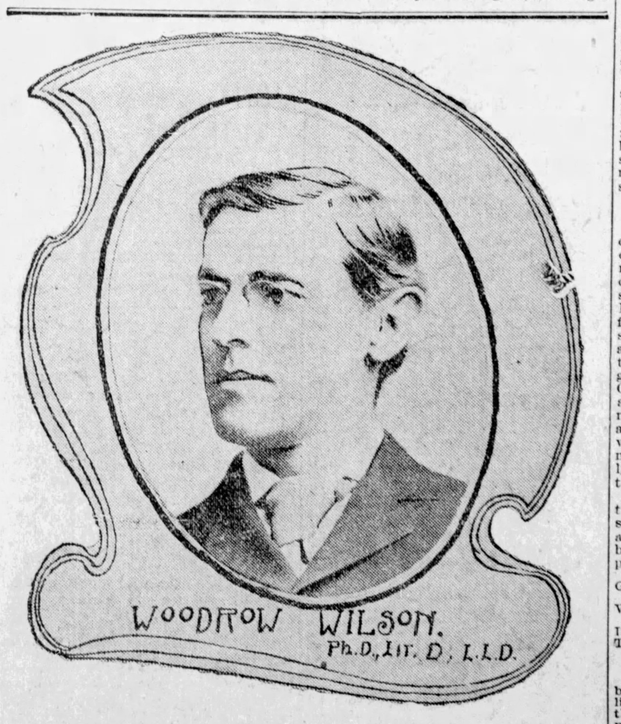
"Ma, God knows what the bad man did," sobbed one of the little ones. "He knows what nice things you've made for pa, and He'll send a good man next time.'

The baby's thought relieved the mother's despair, and the three lonely hearts prayed and waited anxiously for the "next time;" and, sure enough, before winter came they saw the same white horse galloping toward the house. "He's brought the letter back," they all cried out together, for they believed the rider to be the same man.

Grandmother rushed to the door with all her children. The horseman held out the same letter, and as he gravely put it into her hands she glanced up to his face and screamed for joy.

"John! It is you!"

It did not take her husband long to tell the rest of the story. Tom Turner had returned to headquarters, and one night, made talkative by an extra ration of rum, he had bragged how he "got even" with an old sweetheart who jilted him. His exploit reached the ears of his commanding officer, who took away his commission and put my grandfather in his place. The new post-rider had brought his own letter to his wife. It was the first rural free delivery in Mansfield town.—Youth's Companion.



Woodrow Wilson, who has lately been much in the public eye as the newly installed president of Princeton University, now has another and equally strong claim to distinction. Harper & Brothers have just brought out his "History of the American People" in five large volumes. President Wilson is recognized on both sides of the Atlantic as one of the highest authorities on questions of history and jurisprudence. He has written numerous books, but his "History of the American People" is his greatest and is a work embodying many years of research.

Banner Puzzlers

For October.

New Work—W. P. E. Solutions—Pauline

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in England in 1579; ran away to be a soldier, was captured and made a slave by the Turks; killed his master with a flail and escaped in time to join the Jamestown colonists in 1607. The next year he published a volume entitled "A True Relation of Such Occurrences and Incidents of Note as Hath Happened in Virginia." He explored the rivers and bays along the coast to New England, mapped this region, and in 1624 was one of the authors of "The General History of Virginia, New England and the Summer Isles." The latter part of his life was spent in England, and he died in London in 1632. His name is familiar to every school boy, but few know him as an author.

ELFA.

2.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Ew egt cabk ruo etme sa ew semareu,
Ew nocnat od grown dan elef thirg;
Ron nac ew vigs anip nad natig lepsareu,
Rof sujcite greaveen chea gilsth.

Het ria rof feh gnivs fo het fapswor,
Teh shiub rof het broul nad newr;
Tub lysawea het, than si ronwar,
Nad gristhat rof het herildne fo emn."

MIZPAH.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A bin that is just twice as long as it is wide or high, holds 500 bushels of grain. What is its length?

METTA.

4.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X
X X X X
X X X X
X X X X

1.—One of the United States.
2.—A sound.
3.—A girl's name.
4.—To observe.

W. C. MOLLETT

5.—QUERY

The city of Sodom could have been saved if there had been 10 righteous persons in it. Now, what city, doomed to destruction, was saved by the prayer of one righteous man?

C. M. B.

6.—QUOTATION

Who wrote:
"Within the brain's most secret cells,
A certain Lord Chief Justice dwells
Of sov'reign power, whom none gainsay,
With common voice we 'Reason' call."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of November 6.

1.—John Bunyan.
2.—Words forming hour-glass: Barnacles, massive, apple, hat, R was wasted, arduous, transform. Centrals: Agrarian.
3.—196,877+ feet.
4.—Tippecanoe.
5.—The Polish nobleman, Count Pulaski, was killed at the siege of Savannah.
6.—"Ik Marvel" (Donald G. Mitchell) wrote: "Every man's heart is a living drama; every death is a drop-scene; every book only a faint foot-light to throw a little flicker on the stage."

Chat.

Correct recitations were given by W. Lake, W. P. E., E. G. D. Holden, Pauline and Herman Culver.

There were some superfluous ciphers in the value of the lots mentioned in a recent problem. Some of the puzzle-tickened them in, and some reckoned them out, and all were duly credited.

E. G. D. Holden, "That's wot" is your name Eben?

Pauline, your private note was received with great joy.

Herman Culver, your solution was excellent, and different from any other sent in.

Mollie Moore, your "handwrite" is a welcome sight to the Schoolmistress.

If the day is dark and dreary
Have a little smile with me
When life seems sad and weary,
I'll have a little smile with thee.

PRESIDENT'S OUTING.

No Bears Yet, but the Party Having a Fine Time.

Smedes, Miss., Nov. 15.—Although no direct messenger had arrived from the camp on the Little Sunflower at 9 o'clock this morning, word drifted back during the night by the quick and mysterious fashion peculiar to the transmission of information through negro channels in the South that the President reached camp shortly after dark last night, but with it came no word of the result of the chase after the second bear. The first bear was knifed after being cornered, the President refusing to shoot it in captivity. Rain drizzled at intervals during the night and this morning curtains of gray mist descended from the low, leaden sky. Smedes was dismal beyond description. It was simply a cotton field covered and shut in by walls of mist bisected by a railroad track. The presidential train and the box-car telegraph office on the siding, the plantation store, and a single whitewashed negro cabin in the center of the expanse of cotton comprised a complete inventory of the view from the signboard labeled "Smedes."

A downpour was expected at any minute. Notwithstanding the threatening weather it was assumed here that the presidential party was off at daybreak.

Mr. Stevens arrived from camp shortly after 10 o'clock with the information that the second bear, followed by the hounds yesterday afternoon, turned out to be a small cub, and the dogs had killed it before the President and the party got up.

Monday Was Rainy.

Smedes, Miss., Nov. 17.—Rain which began falling last night was still coming this morning and the prospects for a resumption of the bear hunt from the camp on the Little Sunflower was not flattering, but the President went out just the same. The rain was not a pelting downpour, but a steady old autumn drizzle which the weatherwise hereabouts predicted might continue for several days, but it ceased at 11 o'clock.

The manner in which "the colonel" stuck to the trail on Saturday long after the others had abandoned the chase and returned to camp, carried for him the most profound respect of Holt Collier, who said he was a "powerful and persistenous hunter."

A negro who came into Smedes this morning from the vicinity of the camp reported that the President, despite the rain, was off shortly after daybreak.

On his hunting expeditions the President is accustomed to roughing it in all kinds of weather. A good tent over his head to keep him dry is more than he has had in the Rockies. Tomorrow night the party will break camp. The train will leave here in time to reach Memphis at 9:30, Wednesday morning.

CHOLERA IN MANILA.

Manila, Nov. 17.—The number of cholera cases is increasing in this city and the spread of the disease is causing some alarm. There are on an average thirty cases daily. The Funst reserve hospital ship, the Casual camp at Santa Mesa and Bilibid prison are now included among the places infected. The disease is spreading in the Marqina valley, where the danger of an infection of the water supply is regarded as grave. Should the water supply become infected a general epidemic is considered inevitable.

The cholera reports from the provinces show a decrease in the number of cases.

WHITE PRISONERS.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 15.—James McCuen, of Hermiselo, Mex., who is now visiting friends in Los Angeles, says that recently a Seri Indian, one of the mainland tribe who was employed on his cattle ranch, told him that there were several white men held as prisoners on Tiburon Island. It is believed by those who heard the story of the prisoners that among them are Lieut. R. E. L. Robinson and his partner, Mr. Logan, of Cleveland, who went to the island ten years ago and never returned, and Captain Porter, of San Diego, another of the several persons who it has been reported were massacred and eaten by the Indians.

Testing Virginia Constitution.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 17.—Governor Montague, Auditor Marye and Treasurer Hasman will appear before United States circuit court here Thursday to show cause why they should not be enjoined from canvassing the vote cast in the recent congressional election.

This is the beginning of the test case to ascertain whether or not the new constitution of this state is legal.

Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, nicht losses, varlocoele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and

Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.

vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you a free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

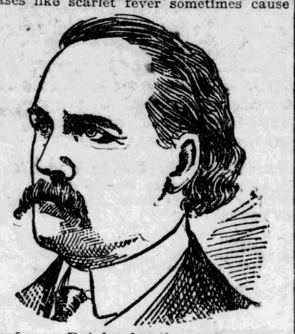
"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

WHAT CAUSES DEAFNESS.

The Principal Cause Is Curable but Generally Overlooked.

Many things may cause deafness, and very often it is difficult to trace a cause. Some people inherit deafness. Acute diseases like scarlet fever sometimes cause



deafness. But by far the most common cause of loss of hearing is catarrh of the head and throat.

A prominent specialist on ear troubles gives as his opinion that nine out of ten cases of deafness is traced to throat trouble; this is probably overstated, but it is certainly true that more than half of all cases of poor hearing were caused by catarrh.

The catarrhal secretion in the nose and throat finds its way into the Eustachian tube and by clogging it up very soon affects the hearing, and the hardening of the secretion makes the loss of hearing permanent, unless the catarrh which caused the trouble is cured.

Those who are hard of hearing may think this a little far fetched, but any one at all observant must have noticed how a hard cold in the head will affect the hearing and that catarrh, if long neglected will certainly impair the sense of hearing and ultimately cause deafness.

If the nose and throat are kept clear and free from the unhealthy secretions of catarrh, the hearing will at once greatly improve and anyone suffering from deafness and catarrh can satisfy themselves on this point by using a fifty-cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a new catarrh cure, which in the past year has won the approval of thousands of catarrh sufferers as well as physicians, because it is in convenient form to use, contains no cocaine or opiate and is as safe and pleasant for children as for their elders.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is a wholesome combination of Blood root, Guaiacol, Eucalyptol and similar antiseptics and they cure catarrh and catarrhal deafness by action upon the blood and mucous membrane of the nose and throat.

As one physician aptly expresses it: "You do not have to draw upon the imagination to discover whether you are getting benefit from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; improvement and relief are apparent from the first tablet taken."

All druggists sell and recommend them. They cost but fifty cents for full sized package and any catarrh sufferer who has wasted time and money on sprays, salves and powders will appreciate to the full the merit of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

RETALIATION.

Provision of the German Tariff Bill Aimed at the United States.

Berlin, Nov. 13.—The reichstag today adopted by 192 to 71 votes the paragraph of the new tariff bill authorizing the government to retaliate on any country discriminating against German goods. The Agrarians openly affirmed that it was necessary to arm the government with weapons for reprisal, especially against the United States customs practices. Dr. Brumer, National Liberal, cited an instance in which he said $200,000 worth of enameled goods were ordered in Germany for New York, but the speaker asserted the customs officials changed the classification at the instance of the American trust, whereupon the New York importer cancelled the order.

It was proved to the customs officials, said Dr. Brumer, that the invoice was in exact accord with the German settlers' books, and that instead of the goods being undervalued the books showed that shipments had been made to India at still lower prices.

Dr. Brumer further asserted that the customs officials' treatment was dictated by the interests of the home manufacturers and he continued:

"It said that we must not offend the United States, but, they will respect us more and we shall gain more by showing our teeth than by always giving pleasant words."

Herr Gothein, Radical Liberal, replied that such words were not fitting epilogue to the sentiments expressed by Count Posadwoski, the home secretary in the presence of the foreign secretary, Baron Von Richthofen, at Ambassador White's farewell dinner. "They will make discord," he declared. "This paragraph empowers the government to do something it does not want to do. Although the present government would not apply the paragraph some succeeding government might commit such a folly. Retaliatory duties are the weapons of chauvanism and not of patriotism."

Herr Fischback, Radical, said that all the chambers of commerce were opposed to a tariff war with the United States.

Herr Broemel, Radical, remarked that if Germany adopted retaliatory measures against the United States, because of regulations which applied to the goods of all the countries it would be a serious breach of the existing treaties.

The Associated Press is authorized to announce that the ministry has not decided to drop the tariff bill, as published in London, but is determined to persist until the dissolution of the reichstag in June. The tariff debate will probably be abruptly suspended by the presentation of the budget in a few days instead of waiting for the first week in December, as previously intended. Chancellor Von Buelow finds that the reichstag's time is being wasted and wishes to employ the house on the finance bill. As soon as the latter is read the government will take up the tariff bill, when lapse of time will have reduced the majority in the house to a more yielding disposition.

The ministry also has decided not to agree with Russia or any other country for a five years' extension of existing commercial treaties.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

Tangiers, Morocco, Nov. 17.—According to a report which has reached here from Fez, the imperial troops have succeeded in capturing the pretender to the throne.

It is stated that the sultan, at the head of an army of 25,000 men, will direct in persons the operations to put down the uprising of the Kabyle tribesmen at Zemour.

RED DUST STORM.

London, Nov. 15.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Sydney, N. S. W., an extraordinary red dust storm has been experienced in Victoria and New South Wales. Darkness enshrouded the city of Melbourne at noon and balls of fire fell and set fire to several buildings. The people were thrown into a state of panic, as they thought the world was coming to an end. A similar cloud of red dust hung like a pall over the city of Sydney and many inland towns Thursday.

Copying After Uncle Sam.

London, Nov. 15.—The admiralty is considering the advisability of taking an important leaf out of the American navy's book. The scheme now under consideration at White Hall is to adopt a measure closely resembling the navy personnel bill passed by the American Congress.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL

Upon the Stand Before the Coal Strike Commission.

Scranton, Nov. 15.—The coal strike commission resumed its sessions today. After a few preliminaries President Mitchell, who was on the stand all day yesterday, again went into the witness box, and his cross-examination by David Wilcox, general counsel for the Delaware & Hudson company, was continued.

Some of the attorneys connected with the case are of the opinion that some arrangement will have to be agreed upon to expedite the proceedings. Each side is anxious to a speedy ending of the hearings, but this will be impossible if the present plans of the contending parties are carried out. The miners have a large number of witnesses to be heard and the attorneys for each of the coal companies are anxious to cross-examine them. After the miners have closed their case the companies will also present a long line of persons to testify, and it is the intention of the lawyers on the miners' side to cross-examine the witnesses for the companies.

Immediately after the opening of the morning session, Chairman Gray, for the commission, addressed John T. Lenahan, one of the attorneys for the non-union men. At yesterday's session Mr. Lenahan said he represented the non-union men who worked during the strike and wanted to know what their status would be before the commission. Judge Gray said the commission could not give a decision until after it had carefully considered the matter and promised some sort of an answer today. This morning the chairman said:

"The commission have considered the matter of your application and have decided that it will ask you to submit to them a statement showing whom you represent, by what authority, what points other than those already at issue between the formal parties to this controversy you wish to inject into this hearing and a concise statement of what you claim or what your position is in regard to the general proposition between the formal and logical parties to this commission and also state that you guarantee submission to award of this commission."

Mr. Lenahan said: "How soon must this be done?"

"As soon as you can," replied Judge Gray.

Mr. Wilcox resumed his cross-examination of Mr. Mitchell. He put in evidence extracts from the proceedings of the Shamokin convention which formulauted the demands which caused the late strike, a copy of the United Mine Workers' Journal, the official organ of the union, and a voluminous copy of the Federationists, the official publication of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Mitchell, answering a question by Mr. Wilcox, said that the local unions, or mass meetings, may direct the operations of pickets. Mr. Wilcox then read from a statement made by President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, at the Chicago trust conference in September, 1899, in which Mr. Gompers is alleged to have said that any trust legislation which did not specially exempt organized labor from its operations would meet the unquestioned opposition of all the labor forces, and asked the witness if that expressed his views.

Mr. Mitchell replied that organized labor would not look with favor upon any law that would legislate them out of business.

Mr. Mitchell, answering further questions, said he regarded as living wages for a miner as not less than $600 per annum, which would cover his actual necessities and permit him to educate his children.

Judge Gray asked the witness if he meant a wage sufficient to permit the children to avail themselves of the public schools or spend a portion of the family income directly for education, and sufficient to render it unnecessary to employ child labor to increase the income of the family. The witness answered in the affirmative.

On the question of the minimum age at which a boy should go into a breaker, Mr. Mitchell said that he would advocate that it be put at 14 years.

Mr. Wilcox examined Mr. Mitchell at some length, regarding the various demands of the miners.

"Do you know that the wages that are paid are about $60,000,000?" asked Mr. Wilcox.

"I have read that statement," the witness answered.

"Don't you or your committees know it?" inquired Mr. Wilcox.

"No sir, we don't," responded Mr. Mitchell.

"This is a demand of $12,000,000 increase in the cost of production," said Mr. Wilcox.

"On that calculation, yes," replied the witness. "That would be about 12 or 13 cents a ton."

Mr. Wilcox took up one of President Baer's statements, and Mr. Mitchell said that it was susceptible of several interpretations. "For instance," he said, "Mr. Baer is quoted as saying that slate pickers receive 85 cents a day. That may be true in some cases, but we know that most slate pickers get much less than that amount."

In reply to another question, Mr. Mitchell said that if the miners had known at the outset that the difference would go to a board of arbitration they would have asked for more, so that while the arbitrators were settling the question they would settle it right.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 17.—President Mitchell, of the Miners' Union, resumed the stand today upon the convening of the coal strike commission and his cross-examination by Wayne MacVeagh, which was begun on Saturday, was continued. Mr. MacVeagh represents the Erie company which operates the mines under the names of the Pennsylvania Coal company and the Hillside Coal and Iron company. Mr. Mitchell, who has been on the stand since Friday, brought with him a number of documents and books which he frequently referred to in order to refresh his memory.

There seemed to be no falling off in the interest in the proceedings. A large number of persons patiently stood in line in the corridor of the building in the hope of gaining admittance to the hearing. Only a small portion of them were successful, the limited accommodations being almost entirely taken up by counsel for both sides and mining officials, representatives of the mine workers and workmen who are employed in the mines.

Mr. MacVeagh began his examination by reading from newspaper clippings of the methods of a labor organization known as the Operative Plasterers' Association, of New York, against the employers.

"Do you approve or do you heartily disapprove of these methods?" Mr. MacVeagh asked.

"I should say that my union has no such rules," was Mr. Mitchell's response.

Mr. MacVeagh repeated his question and Mr. Mitchell said: "I can only say that in the absence of knowledge as to the causes which made them adopt such resolutions, I am not competent to pass upon the fairness or unfairness of them. On the surface and with the information you convey to me I should say they are unfair."

Mr. MacVeagh reverted to the subject of placing the responsibility for the increased price of coal and inquired: "Do you still feel at liberty to say that it is none of your business what additional cost the people will have to pay for their coal if that additional cost is the immediate result of your demands?"

"I have not said at any time it was none of our business," replied Mr. Mitchell. "I have stated it was beyond our control. That we have absolutely nothing to do with the selling price of coal."

"Won't your men have to work five years to make up the loss they sustained during the strike?" Mr. MacVeagh asked.

"Not by any means," was the positive answer of Mr. Mitchell.

"Mr. Mitchell, do you think you have the right to ask for an increase in wages which, if granted, would increase the cost of living to hundreds of thousands of people?"

The miners' representative replied that there are 500,000 persons in the anthracite region who are starving, and it is their fundamental right to ask for living wages in return for their labor.

The examination for a few minutes became very spirited on this phase of the consequences of the strike, and then Mr. MacVeagh turned to the matter of protecting the properties during the strike.

Replying to questions by Mr. MacVeagh on the right of private parties to protect their property, Mr. Mitchell said that the provision in the miners' constitution against pickets grew out of the Homestead strike when a number of private detectives were employed as guards, most of whom, he declared had been recruited from the slums of Philadelphia and other large cities. Mr. Mitchell insisted that the city, county and state authorities were competent to handle the matter.

Raising his voice to a high pitch and speaking with great fervor, Mr. MacVeagh asked the witness: "Don't you know as well as you know your name is John Mitchell, that in spite of the authorities of this city, of this county and of this state, this whole region has been treated for five months to a veritable foretaste of hell?"

Mr. Mitchell calmly replied: "I don't know anything of the kind."

"Well, you will before we are through with you," was Mr. MacVeagh's return.

Commissioner Watkins here took a hand in the examination and it was brought out that none of the pickets employed by the companies represented by Mr. MacVeagh had been recruited outside of the community.

Mr. MacVeagh then read Governor Stone's proclamation, calling out the troops, in which the governor said there was a reign of terror in the region. Mr. Mitchell denied the correctness of the governor's assertions.

The eight-hour day question was taken up, and in reply to a querry whether he had a right to limit a man's labor to eight hours a day, Mr. Mitchell replied: "We favor a maximum of eight hours," and a moment later, in answer to a similar question, said: "We will accept whatever award the commission makes and that award will have precedence over the laws of the union."

Then Mr. MacVeagh said: "Abraham Lincoln was splitting rails and he didn't limit himself to eight hours, and you demand it not only for the men in the mines, but for all the men above ground as well. He was doing infinitely harder work than nine-tenths of your men employed in the mines above ground. So was Garfield, when he was, as a boy, trudging along the path of the canal, and so was McKinley in his early life. I only mention these, because they are the three victims of the spirit of anarchy, which is the curse of this country today, and the only serious curse afflicting it."

Mr. Mitchell took quick notice of the word "anarchy," as employed by MacVeagh, and, with considerable spirit, promptly inquired, "Trade unions are not held responsible for it are they?"

"No, certainly not," said Mr. MacVeagh. "Trade unions are most admirable, but you make a demand upon us that we shall prohibit every man in our employ from working more than eight hours. That strikes us as perfectly inadmissible."

In answer to further questions, Mr. Mitchell entered into a detailed description of the workings of the union.

Mr. Mitchell, upon the request of Judge Gray, said that the officers of the union under pay had contributed 37 per cent of their salaries for the benefit of the striking miners. The fact was brought out that Mr. Mitchell had had telephone conferences with Senator Hanna just previous to the settlement of the strike of 1900.

"Of course, that was the year in which Mr. Bryan was a candidate for the presidency," said Mr. MacVeagh, "and you were conscious of the great apprehensions entertained by the financial interests of the country as to the possibility of his election?"

"Well, I understood they were very apprehensive," was the response.

Mr. MacVeagh asked if any advance secured by the miners was not due to that apprehension.

"I believe," said Mr. Mitchell, "that the fact that an election was pending had something to do with the early settlement of the strike."

Mr. Mitchell denied that he had had any conference with the coal operators at that time and said that during the strike Senator Hanan had spoken to him over the telephone, and had sent Daniel Keefe, president of the International Longshoremen's union, to see him. He denied that it was through Mr. Keefe he agreed that if the 10 per cent was granted that the strike would be called off, but said Senator Hanna had told him the operators had decided to make this offer of 10 per cent.

Mr. MacVeagh here took up the suggestion for a yearly agreement, to show that the union could not control its members and therefore an agreement is impracticable.

Mr. Mitchell said that there were many differences that both sides justly complain of and which he hoped would be wiped out by agreements.

"I dare say," Mr. Mitchell remarked, "if our union violates the contract the people of this country will take good care that we have no union left. There will be no question about that, and if the operators violate it the people of the United States will see that they regret it."

Mr. Mitchell said that this was a country of majorities, whereupon Mr. MacVeagh replied: "Yes, but God with one is a majority. If a man is doing right he is on his side."

The courtroom was convulsed when Mr. Mitchell answered that he would be willing to leave the whole dispute to God.

Reverting for a moment to the yearly agreements, Chairman Gray announced that the commission had decided to invite Herman Busti, commissioner of the Illinois association, to appear before the commission and state the conditions existing under the yearly agreements between the operators and the Illinois miners who belonged to Mr. Mitchell's organization.

At the suggestion of counsel on both sides invitaitons will be sent to other soft coal operators, a list of whom will be handed to the commission later.

Mr. Macveagh, seeking a direct answer to his queries regarding boycotts, asked the witness why he could not use his influence to put an end to boycotting and to further intimidation of men, women and children whose lives have been made unendurable.

Mr. Mitchell responded that it was the very fathers and husbands of these people who had themselves made their families' lives unendurable.

Mr. Macveagh, drawing himself closer to where the witness was standing, said to him: "If such cases are shown you until you grow weary, as I show you, will you agree to take drastic, thoroughgoing effectual measures to root it out as you would any other deadly, unmanly, un-American, cowardly practice?"

This question Mr. Mitchell answered by saying that people have a perfect right to do whatever they choose, provided they come within the law.

When asked if he countenanced the stoppage of funerals, the preventing of a physician attending a non-unionist or any member of his family, Mr. Mitchell declared that he did not.

Mr. Mitchell was handed a photograph of a young woman school teacher, who, it was alleged, had been dismissed from her position because her father had been a non-unionist, and was asked if it was fair to rob her of her place on that account.

Judge Gray repeated the question.

"As a general proposition," said Mr. Mitchell, "I should say no. It is going to an extreme which no labor organization advocates." He said, however, that under some conditions it would impair the efficiency of the teacher, because the pupils, the children of the men on strike, would not obey and therefore it was proper to petition for the teacher's removal until at least matters had quieted down.

Mr. Mitchell, in response to questions by Mr. Macveagh and Judge Gray, declared that a member of a trade union who was a member of a state militia should not escape service, but should willingly perform all the duties of citizenship and accept all the responsibilities that go with them. A recess was announced at this point.

WILL SEND $2.50 FREE.

Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., the Eminent Chicago Specialist, Will Send $2.50 Worth of His New Treatment Free.

That Dr. Miles is one of the most successful and reliable of physicians is proven by hundreds of testimonials from well-known people. One patient cured after failure of eleven Grand Rapids physicians, two after having been given up by six or seven Chicago physicians, another after nine of the leading doctors in New York City, Philadelphia and Chicago failed. Thousands of testimonials sent on request.

The late Prof. J. S. Jewell, M. D., editor of the Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, published at Chicago, advised Dr. Miles to "by all means publish your surprising results." Prof. J. P. Ross, M. D., President of Ruth Medical College, wrote in 1874: Dr. Miles has taken two courses of my private instruction in diseases of the heart and lungs." Col. N. G. Parker, Ex-Treasurer of South Carolina, says: "I believe Dr. Miles to be an attentive and skilful physician in a field which requires the best qualities of head and heart." Col. A. M. Tucker, late General Manager of N. Y., L. E. & W. system of railways, says: "Dr. Miles' success as a physician has been phenomenal." Col. E. B. Spilman, of the 9th Regulars, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Your Special Treatment has worked wonders when all else failed. I had employed the best medical talent and had spent $2,000.

When an experienced and wealthy physician offers to prescribe free $40,000 worth of treatment for diseases of the heart, nerves, stomach, or dropsy, it is conclusive evidence that he has great faith in his skill. And when hundreds of prominent men and women freely testify to his unusual skill and the superiority of his New Personal Treatment, his liberality is certainly worthy of serious consideration.

The Doctor's new system of treatment is thoroughly scientific and immensely superior to ordinary methods.

As all afflicted readers may have $2.50 worth of treatment specially prescribed for each case, FREE, with full directions, we would advise them to send for a Copyrighted Examination Chart at once. Address Dr. Franklin Miles, 200 to 219 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Mention Toledo Blade.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

Matos in Safety.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Nov. 14.—General Matos, chief of the Venezuelan revolutionists, and his son have arrived here in a small boat. General Matos is very ill. His landing was witnessed by a considerable crowd. There were demonstrations of a varied character.

The Blade Medical Bureau

That published on September 10, 1886, the prescription No. 180, for the cure of **sexual weakness** is here printed, viz.:—

"If the patient be weak and sickly, a generous diet, accompanied by strict attention to hygiene, avoiding excessive labor or exercise, and using no tobacco, tea or coffee.

To restore the organs to a healthy condition, the following prescription is excellent:

Strychnia sulph., ...2 grains.
Dilute phosphoric acid.....1 ounce.
M. Take 10 drops 4 times a day. Be careful with this, to take NO MORE than is here ordered.

In cases complicated by extreme prostration of the vital powers—great debility—the following is useful:

Citrate of iron.....2 drachms.
Quinie sulph., ...32 grains.
Acid, sulphuric, dilute, q. s. to dissolve.
Comp. tinct. cinchona, q. s. ad. 3 ounces.
M. A teaspoonful before each meal and before retiring.

The bowels should be kept regular. A free evacuation should be had daily. Avoid all impure thoughts, improper literature, or anything that would tend to excite the passions.

For seminal losses at night, the use of the following suppository is a cure:

Ext. hyos., ...30 grains
Ext. belladonna .....15 grains
Pulv. opii, ...7 grains
Oleum theobromæ, q. s. to make 15 suppositories. Introduce one suppository into the rectum as high as the finger can reach, each night before retiring. Unless the foregoing directions are neglected, the trouble will be checked.

It must be understood that in any case there must be positively no indulgence of the sexual appetite during treatment, and that the treatment must be kept up for several months."

The above prescriptions will be accurately compounded by a competent pharmacist. One month's treatment of all three prescriptions by express, $5.00. The suppositories alone — one month's supply, by mail, prepaid, $1.00. Payment must accompany order for goods. Any prescription published in The Blade Medical Bureau in 1886 will be filled if you send the number of the prescription.

The Central Pharmacy Co., Lock Box 282. Toledo, Ohio.

ANARCHIST ATTEMPT

Upon the Life of King Leopold of Belgium Failed.

Brussels, Nov. 15.—Three shots were fired at the King of the Belgians this morning as he was proceeding to the cathedral to attend a tedium in memory of the late Queen Henrietta. No one was hurt.

The man who fired the shots is an Italian. He stood in front of the Bank of Brussels on the Rue Royale. The other cartridges in his revolver proved to be blank, so it is presumed that those fired were equally harmless. The man was immediately arrested and the police had some difficulty in rescuing him from the hands of the crowd. He gave the name of Rubino. The royal cortege consisted of several carriages besides that of the king, containing the Count and Countess of Flanders, Prince and Princess Albert of Flanders, the Princess Clementine and aides de camp and ladies of honor.

Rubino is a bookkeeper. He was born at Binardo, near Naples, in 1859, and has lately lived in Brussels.

When examined by the police Rubino confessed that he intended to shoot King Leopold and said he held anarchistic beliefs.

A fuller investigation satisfied the police that Rubino really fired a ball cartridge, the bullet of which smashed the window of Comte D'Oultrement's carriage and grazed the grand marshal's face.

When rescued from the mob Rubino was placed in a cab and the infuriated crowd surrounded it and attacked the vehicle with knives and sticks. The police had great difficulty in forcing a way to the police station through the crowd which shouted alternately, "Kill him," and "Long live the King."

The cab was badly hacked with knives.

A search of the prisoner revealed a package of ball-cartridges. It is reported that Rubino had been heard to express an anarchist's opinions and it was also said that he came to Brussels from London expressly to kill King Leopold and went to the cathedral today for this purpose, but refrained from shooting at the king for fear of killing soldiers who stood between him and his majesty. Rubino is also reported to have said he was employed in the Italian secret service in London, and that he came to Brussels a fortnight ago with the intention of assassinating King Leopold.

The news of the outrage spread throughout the city and the greatest excitement prevailed. The people thronged the streets, eagerly discussing the attempt on the life of the king and large crowds gathered in front of the various bulletin boards. The newspapers issued frequent editions and these were eagerly bought. General abhorrence was expressed by the people at the apparent if deliberate attempt to assassinate the sovereign.

King Leopold appeared to be quite unmoved by the attempt of Rubino to kill him. After luncheon at the palace his majesty entered a motor-car and proceeded to the railroad station where he boarded a train bound for Groenendel.

The Assassin's Identity.

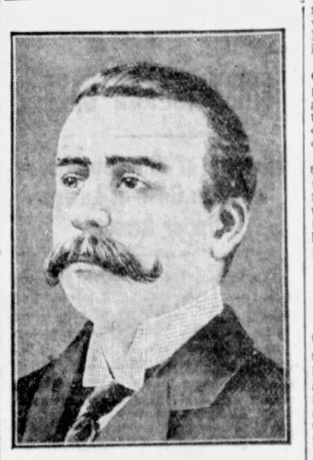
Rome, Nov. 17.—The ministry of the interior has established the identity of the assailant of King Leopold. His name is Gennero Rubino and he is described in the records as an advanced socialist. He was condemned to a long term of imprisonment for stealing at Milan in 1893, but he affected his escape to England, where he is supposed to have imbibed his anarchistic principles.

His father was a patriotic communal councillor, but Rubino, while still serving in the army, was condemned to five years detention forw riting a subversive newspaper article. These are the only criminal records that have been found against him. Since leaving Italy he has resided continuously in Scotland and England, first in Glasgow and afterwards in London. Some years ago he was accused of treachery by his anarchist friends and expelled from their ranks. He said he would have killed King Edward except for the fact that the British people seemed to love their monarch.

The man Hardie, who was arrested on suspicion of having participated in anarchistic intrigues, turns out to be James Keir Hardie, M. P., the former chairman of the Independent Labor party and well-know labor leader. He was subsequently released and lodged a complaint at the British legation.

MACKAY'S BODY HERE.

New York, Nov. 12.—Resting in a mortuary chapel, a large room between decks being fitted for that temporary use, the body of John W. Mackay arrived today on the White Star liner Oceanic from Liverpool. Mrs. Mackay



CLARENCE H. MACKAY.

and her daughter, the Princess Colona, were passengers on the same steamer.

Clarence H. Mackay has succeeded to the eighty millions invested in multi-business enterprises by his father. The young man has asked his mother to spend the coming winter in this country with him and give him the benefit of her advice.

THE OHIO CODE.

Columbus, O., Nov. 17.—The proclamation of the secretary of state under the new code bill, issued this morning, simply gives the population of all the municipal organizations, Newberg, Cuyahoga county, which was organized as a hamlet but has 5,000 population, is classed with the cities. There are 52 places named in the proclamation whose population is not given in the last census for the reason that they were not then in existence.

The code does not seem to have contemplated Ohio as a growing state with new towns springing up all the time. Secretary of State Laylin said, when asked about the status of these places not having a place in the last census, "that is one of the questions for the court, we pass it up." Speaking of hamlets he said he expected the proclamation sent to their mayors would be returned to him as they have no mayors. "The law under which hamlets are established and governed," said he, "were not repealed though the supreme court has held that they shall be only villages and cities, I presume hamlets will continue to exist."

Refuse to Come to America.

Berne, Switzerland, Nov. 17.—Dr. C. D. Bourcart, Swiss minister at London, persisting in his refusal to go to Washington, the Bundesrath offered the appointment to Emile Frey, former president of the Confederation, but M. Frey declined.

SANTA MARIA ACTIVE.

Loss of Property Greater Than by Mont Pelee.

New York, Nov. 15.—Astonishing revelations of great loss of life and property, caused by the eruption of the Santa Maria volcano, are being made daily, says a cablegram to the Herald from Guatemala City under date of November 9, transmitted by way of San Salvador. Eruptions continue.

Many hundreds of human beings perished and the destruction of property is considered greater than that in the Island of Martinique by the eruptions of Mount Pelee.

All of the estates in the neighborhood of the volcano are buried under volcanic ashes, which reach to the tops of houses.

The principal losers are the large coffee planters, mostly United States citizens and Germans, whose properties are ruined.

Two or three new craters have been formed on the side of the volcano. There were no eruptions from the summit. Pumice and ashes were carried chiefly in the southern and western direction.

The loss of the coffee crop, which is Guatemala's principal export, has completely demoralized commerce and the government finances generally. The national paper currency, which is the only circulating medium, has fallen to seven cents gold for one paper dollar.

Prices for all necessaries have risen to a prohibitive figure for many persons. The authorities are trying to force the dealers to sell goods at the usual prices, but the condition of affairs is such that business is entirely paralyzed. Violently worded handbills and posters are being circulated.

TWO VOLCANOS ACTIVE.

Auckland, N. Z., Nov. 14.—According to advices received here from Apia, Samoa, via Tonga, a volcanic eruption has broken out in Savaii, the westernmost and largest island of the Samoan group. Six craters are reported to be emitting smoke and flames. In one village in the vicinity the earth is covered two inches deep with ashes.

Rome, Nov. 14.—The volcano on Stromboli island, off the north coast of Sicily, has commenced a terrible eruption. A colossal column of fire is rising and incandescent stones are being emitted from the craters. Many houses on the island have been destroyed.

THE ACRE REVOLUTION.

La Paz, Bolivia, Nov. 17.—Preparations are being made for the advance of the army o fabout 2,000 men, to be commanded by President Pando, which is to operate against the Brazilian revolutionists in the Acre territory. Auxiliary forces will be gathered in the Beni and Madre-de-Dios districts, along the route. It is now expected that the expedition will be able to start before the end of the present year.

MARINES WITHDRAWN.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Casey, dated Panama, Nov. 16:

"Colombian government has today about 5,000 men on line of (rail) road. More are expected daily. General Perdamo expressed to me his ability to maintain a free transit. I have ordered withdrawal from Isthmus of Panama and embrakation of marines Tuesday next."

Billiard or Pool Table FREE

Our celebrated Lillibridge Billiard or Pool Tables are similar to the $300 kind, on a smaller scale. They enable you to enjoy these innocent and delightful games with home surroundings. We are determined to introduce our wonderful Headache Tablets into every home, and in order to do so we need good agents and we are willing to pay them handsomely. You can get one of these Billiard or Pool Tables, complete, finely finished, perfectly level bed, very quick elastic cushions, taking a ball twice around the table (7 cushions) at one stroke, green baize cover and 16 perfect balls, chalk pockets, triangle, cues, etc., fully guaranteed, for selling only 8 boxes of our wonderful Tablets at 50 cents per box. Don't send a cent; order to-day and we will send Tablets by mail. When sold send us the money, $4.00, and we will promptly forward to you this Billiard or Pool Table and guarantee safe delivery. Remember, we are giving away these Tables to quickly introduce our Remedy and we offer $1000 REWARD to any one that can prove that we do not give the Table with cues, balls, etc., exactly as we say, for selling only 8 boxes. Order to-day and be the first in your town to own one of these fine Tables. Address, J. C. SHEPARD, Supt., Dept. 28,

GOLD AND SILVER.

Report of World's Production by Director of the Mint.

Washington, Nov. 13.—George E. Roberts, director of the mint, has completed his report on the production of the precious metals for the calendar year 1901. The final figures for the world's output by countries are as follows:

	Gold.	Silver—commercial value.
United States	$ 78,066,700	$ 33,128,400
Mexico	10,284,800	34,583,900
Canada	24,128,500	3,145,600
Africa	9,080,500	
Australasia	76,880,200	7,829,500
EUROPE.		
Russia	22,850,900	94,200
Austria-Hungary	2,136,700	1,198,000
Germany	59,800	3,313,000
Norway		90,500
Sweden	41,700	32,400
Italy	35,300	450,800
Spain	8,600	1,911,200
Portugal	1,300	2,300
Greece		602,300
Turkey	24,500	257,500
Finland	1,300	4,700
France		271,300
Great Britain	276,300	133,000
SOUTH AMERICA.		
Argentine	30,000	27,000
Bolivia	119,600	6,152,000
Chili	1,067,200	5,573,000
Colombia	2,801,300	1,129,000
Ecuador	110,000	4,600
Brazil	2,775,400	
Venezuela	321,200	
Guiana (British)	1,771,600	
Guiana (Dutch)	405,600	
Guiana (French)	2,000,000	
Peru	1,329,200	3,360,500
Uruguay	31,700	500
CENTRAL AMERICA.		
Central America	640,300	527,800
ASIA.		
Japan	1,201,600	1,037,800
China	9,091,500	
Korea	4,500,000	
India (British)	9,385,000	
East Indies (British)	851,700	
East Indies (Dutch)	435,000	48,500
Total	$263,374,700	$104,999,100

The total number of fine ounces of gold produced was 12,740,746, and of silver, 174,998,573, the coinage value of the latter being $226,260,700.

After allowing for industrial consumption the increases in the gold stocks of the principal countries of the world for the calendar year 1901 are estimated to have been approximately as follows

United States	$63,800,000
Austria-Hungary	27,800,000
Belgium	1,900,000
Great Britain	17,000,000
India	5,800,000
France	40,400,000
Germany	41,700,000
Italy	3,500,000
Japan	1,700,000
Netherlands	5,600,000
Portugal	2,300,000
Roumania	1,800,000
Sweden	1,800,000
Switzerland	3,500,000

The only countries showing a loss during the year are Norway, $1,600,000, and Russia, $9,700,000.

FRAUD ORDER DECISION.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Justice Peckham, of the United States supreme court, today delivered the opinion of that court in the case of the American School of Magnetic Healing vs. J. M. McAnnulty, the latter being postmaster at the town of Nevada, Mo., where the school is located. The proceeding grew out of a fraud order issued by the Postoffice department prohibiting the postmaster from delivering letters addressed to the school. The original bill asked for an injunction to prohibit the postmaster from obeying this order. On trial in the United States circuit court for the Western district of Misouri, the department's order was sustained on a demurrer. Today's opinion reversed that judgment, but in delivering it Justice Peckham said that there was no intention of passing upon the various constitutional objections set out in the bill, the intention of the court being to "simply hold that the admitted facts show no violation of the statutes cited, but an erroneous order given by the postmaster general to the defendant which the courts have the power to grant relief against."

The action of the court was accompanied with instructions to the lower court to "overrule the defendant's demurrer to the amended bill, with leave to answer and to grant a temporary injunction as applied for by complainants." The opinion added: "In overruling the demurrer, we do not mean to preclude the defendant from showing on the trial if he can that the business of complainants, as in fact conducted amounts to a violation of the statutes."

Justices White and McKenna did not concur in the opinion.

GORMAN AND M'LEAN.

Washington, Nov. 17.—A fact weighted with significance in connection with the Presidential candidacy of Senator Gorman, of Maryland, and one having an Ohio end, is a lease which he has just closed with John R. McLean. McLean has within the week purchased the Riggs property at the corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. The old building there, filled with fragrant memories of the Dolly Madison regime in Washington society, is to be torn down, and a new and modern structure erected. In this Gorman has already rented a suite of offices from which he will conduct his Presidential campaign. McLean will have a suite nearby.

The latter is the Democratic national committeeman from Ohio. Moreover he is a warm personal friends of Gorman's, their intimacy extending over a term of many years. Gorman's action is regarded here as indicative of the promise on the part of McLean to lend support to the Maryland senator's candidacy, and as serving notice of this purpose on other candidates, both declared and prospective. It has been regarded here for some time as probable that McLean would be favorable to Gorman, but this latest action puts the stemp of fact on what was before little more than a seemingly well founded rumor. It also means that McLean will, should he control the Ohio delegation in the next Democratic national convention, throw the strength of that support to the Maryland candidate.

SULTAN OF JOLO.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Major General George W. Davis, commander-in-chief in the Philippines, and Major General Chaffee, his predecessor, join in urging that the sultan of Jolo be deposed and that the Bates treaty with the Moro sovereign be abrogated.

Gen. Davis declares that under this treaty slave trading and slave catching in the Sulu islands is on the increase.

Both the generals admit that any attempt to depose the sultan of Jolo is likely to be followed by hostilities, but both agree that the outbreak could be easily crushed and better government secured for all time.

Yellow Fever at Panama.

Washington, Nov. 15.—As a measure of precaution in view of the appearance of yellow fever, it has been decided to order the marine battalion away from the Isthmus of Panama. They will be taken on the Panther to Colabrae Island, where they will go into camp and remain for the present.

CONSTIPATION

Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Radway's Pills, 25c a box. All druggists, or by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

FIRED IN 1813,

This Cannon Ball Broke a Man's Leg in 1902.

Washington, Nov. 15.—An old, rusty cannon ball, fired from a British field piece at the attack on Bladensburg by the English force under Gen. Ross and Lieut. Wainwright during the war of 1812, hit a laborer working a short distance outside of that town Friday and broke his leg. The ball, when examined, was found to inclose a roll of parchment addressed to "the commanding officer of the American forces defending Washington," and containing a detailed account of the plans of Admiral Cockburn, the commander-in-chief of the British naval force then in the Potomac, and of which the land expedition was part, for his march on Washington. The communication was signed "Timson Howard, mate of the American merchantman, General Stone, and a victim of the British press gang."

John Key, the man injured by the cannon ball, was one of a gang of colored laborers engaged in cutting a road near Bladensburg. He was working at the bottom of a steep, fifty foot slant when the pick of a laborer at the top of the elevation dislodged from the earth, where it had lain for nearly a century, the big, rusty relic. It rolled down the hill and struck Key with considerable force, breaking his leg near the ankle.

After the man had been cared for and put on a train for Washington, the foreman of the gang rolled the cannon ball to a nearby creek and removed some of the earth and rust. He noticed that the ball was hollow, and, not knowing that explosive shells were not in use during the war of 1812, curiosity impelled him to dig in the interior of the relic with a knife, to see, as he explained later, how the powder in the shell had withstood the ravages of ninety years.

After the foreman had cut away the dirt from the two inch hole in the big piece of iron, his knife brought out a roll of parchment, yellow and discolored with age, but which, when unrolled, proved to be the communication mentioned above. A considerable portion of the writing was illegible, but enough could be read to make a fairly connected whole.

The communication signed by Howard who from the character and phraseology of the document was a man of some education, explains that he had been impressed into the British service shortly before the beginning of the war and had since been compelled to serve against his country. While acting as orderly to Admiral Cockburn he had learned that the British commander in chief intended to sack and burn Washington and lay waste the surrounding country. A portion of the writing says:

"With the aid of God Almighty let all ——patriots rally to——Washington and ——marauders who are coming——rapine and murder——defeated in former years ——regain——through naval supremacy ——press gang outrages——lost before."

A postscript to the note explains that Howard wrote nearly 100 of the warnins, and knowing that the Americans made a practice of using over again the cannon balls fired at them by the British, had slipped the papers into shells carried by the land force which marched on Bladensburg, in the forlorn hope that at least one of the notes might be discovered.

The cannon ball and the roll of parchment containing the record of the patriot's endeavor to aid the country against which he was compelled to serve, were brought to Washington tonight by Thomas A. Byrne, of Bladensburg, and will be presented to the National museum as an addition to the already large collection of relics of the naval war in 1812.

FIRST ISLAND CASE.

Violation of Constitution Alleged in Case of Lawyer Under Arrest.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The first case originating in the Philippine islands to be brought to the attention of the United States supreme court was presented when Attorney Thos. H. Clark, of this city, in behalf of Thos. E. Kepner, moved for leave to file a petition for a writ of certiorari to the supreme court of the Philippine islands to bring the case to the national supreme court for review. Kepner is a citizen of Minnesota, engaged in the practice of the law in Manila. He was arrested in 1901 on the charge of swindling, but was acquitted by the court of first instance. The case was then appealed to the insular supreme court by the prosecuting attorney. Kepner moved to dismiss the appeal on the ground that under the laws then in force in the Philippine isles, the United States is not entitled to an appeal in a criminal case from a finding of not guilty and a judgment of acquittal.

The motion was overruled and Kepner at once began the present proceedings contending that he was about to be put in jeopardy for the second time, contrary to the constitution of the United States. He sets up the temporary government act of Congress of July 1 last as the basis for his request that the court take jurisdiction.

Solicitor General Richards said the matter was of importance and received two weeks to reply to the motion. He will resist the motion on the ground that Kepner's first trial was before a judge only and not before a jury and that therefore there was no violation of the constitution of the United States as alleged.

VINEYARDS RAVAGED.

Washington, Nov. 12.—In a report to the state department from Lyons, France, United States Consul John C. Govert, says the ravages worked among the vineyards of Italy by the phylloera will result in an unprecedented demand for American vines with which to graft the old nes. Already many provinces in Italy have been invaded by this insect and 750,000 acres of vineland destroyed. Although the phylloxera is as energetic among California vineyards as those abroad, it inflicts no injury upon American vines, the opening made by the sting of the insect immediately filling with sap and closing without a wound. For this reason American grafts are used abroad, and those from California are preferred.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Annual Report of Chief Examiner of Commission.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The annual report of A. R. Servern, chief examiner of the civil service commission, shows that during the last fiscal year there were 60,558 people examined in and for the classified service, of whom 40,509 passed and 13,298 were appointed, promoted or transferred. In addition, 1,107 persons were examined for the Philippine service, of whom 408 passed and 699 failed. The local boards of examiners specially designated for the custodian service were discontinued. On June 30 last the total number of local boards of examiners was 1,128, with a total membership of 3,723. Final steps are now being taken to consummate the complete organization of a civil service district similar to the Boston district with headquarters at San Francisco in immediate charge of a consolidated board of commissioners. The written examinations required the preparation of 438 sets of examination questions on different subjects, which necessitated the preparation of 1,851 separate sheets of tests.

Over 250,000 sheets of examination questions were handled. The great complexity of the work done under the direction of Chief Examiner Servern is shown by the large number of examinations which include subjects of a special professional, scientific or technical character. Of these there were 208 examinations, in which 8,257 persons took part. Well nigh every field of professional or scientific inquiry and research is represented in the variety of the examinations. The commission has held competitive examinations in every state and territory except Alaska. Several attempts at examination work in Alaska have been made, but abandoned. Another effort, however, may be made soon. Facilities have been furnished to residents of Hawaii to compete in the general and local civil service examinations in Honolulu and Hilo, and residents of Porto Rico hereafter may take the general and local examinations at Ponce and San Juan. Much attention has been given during the year to the upbuilding of the service in the Philippine islands.

POSTAL CHANGES.

New Rate for Publications and a Consolidation Advocated.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Edwin C. Madden, third assistant postmaster general, in his annual report, recommended the establishment of the following new postage rates:

A new rate at 4 cents a pound for all publications now admitted to the second-class mail, except daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly and weekly newspapers, in the general understood sense of the word "newspaper." This rate is to be paid on the bulk weight without regard to the number of pieces, the same as is now the case under the pound rate.

The consolidation of the third and fourth classes of mail matter and that the postage thereon bt at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by stamps affixed.

Congress also is asked to authorize the postmaster general to accept, under suitable regulations, mailings of large quantities of identical pieces of printed matter and small articles of merchandise without the necessity of affixing postage stamps to the individual pieces.

Concerning the public impression that one cent postage is probable in the near future, Mr. Madden says it is altogether too soon to consider a reduction of the letter rate of postage on the basis that the reforms in second-class mail matter will have enough to the government to compensate it for the loss of revenue from a reduction.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Superintendent Pears, of Haskell Indian institute in Kansas, in his annual report, says that although at times the results of the work of education among the Indians do not satisfy the onlookers, to those who are in the work and therefore have opportunity to observe the gradual development of individuals, there is more and more of encouragement and satisfaction. As proof of the permanent good results of training the Indians the report says that of 255 graduates, previous to the classe of 1902, at least 77 are at work earning their own living and in many instances aiding needy parents or supporting, in a respectable way, a little family of their own. Of the 41 graduates of the classes of 1902 it is stated that there is not one but is qualified to make a record equal to the earlier graduates. The undergraduates also are making excellent records. The fact, however, that the percentage of successes among undergraduates is not as large as among graduates is cited as a strong argument in favor of the continuation of thorough educational work. There is a constantly increasing demand from among the Indian population of the country for enrollment at this and other schools.

HIS EYES IMPAIRED.

Washington, Nov. 17.—No anxiety is felt at the White House concerning Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who returned, on Saturday, from school at Groton, Mass., by the advice of his physicians. Hard study had slightly impaired his eyes, which are naturally not strong, and it was deemed advisable for him to give them a rest. Otherwise, he is in excellent condition. Today he took a long ride on his bicycle and expressed himself as feeling first rate. By the advice of his physicians he is neither studying nor reading during his enforced vacation. It is expected that he will be able in a couple of weeks to return to his studies at Groton.

BIG LAND FRAUDS.

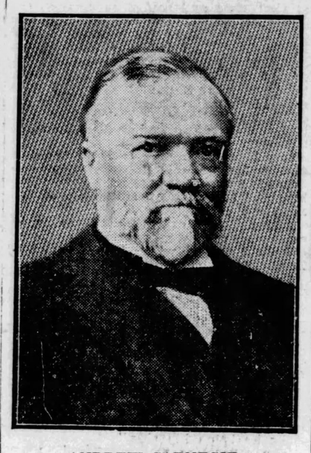
San Francisco, Nov. 13.—State Mineralogist Asbury has sent to the secretary of the interior a report prepared under his direction by Horace Stevens, which contains many detailed statements going to sustain the charge that government lands in California are being secured by fraud. The state mineralogist and the Sacramento Valley Development association being satisfied that mineral lands in this state were being secured under timber entries, and that timber lands were being taken under placer locations, memorialized President Roosevelt to withdraw from entry part of the public domain in this state pending investigation. The response to this was an order temporarily withdrawing from entry the lands in the Susanville district.

The first result of the investigation is the report of Mr. Stevens. He gives facts, including names and figures, to show that hundreds of thousands of acres of land have recently been taken up under various laws by a very small number of persons.

CARNEGIE ILL.

Entire Family Indisposed by Continental Fare.

London, Nov. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie returned to London with the intention of sailing tomorrow for the United States, but they have been obliged to abandon the voyage for the present because Mr. Carnegie is indisposed. The whole family were affected by something they ate on the continent. Mrs. Carnegie and her daughter have quite recovered. The physicians, however, think it would be imprudent for Mr. Carnegie to start yet, although he has practically recovered from his illness. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie expect to sail for New York next week.



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The Carnegies were at Caux, Switzerland, when they were served with food which was in some way contaminated. The ill-effects seemed to promise to pass off, and had done so in the cases of Mrs. Carnegie and her daughter by Sunday, when the party arrived in London. Mr. Carnegie, however, felt worse yesterday evening and sumomned a physician, who was able to assure him that the poisoning was not of serious character and that he would be up again in a day or two.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

Panama, Nov. 13.—The first American casualties as a result of the revolution have occurred. The Colombian fleet on Tuesday captured a boat having on board correspondence showing the whereabouts of two revolutionary schooners loaded with provisions. The government warships headed for the place and on arriving there the Bogota (formerly the Jessie Banning), manned by an American crew, commanded by Captain Marmaduke, lowered two boats with armed men, but as the schooners were aground, they waited until high tide to attack them.

In the meanwhile the revolutionists were discovered in ambush close to the beach, and when the Bogota's boats pulled ahead the second time the rebels opened fire on them, killing the ship's armorer, Richard Kane, of Washington, and wounding George Walker, who was shot through the legs. A seaman named Clark and Lieutenant Vasquez were also wounded, but not seriously. The Bogota and Churuito then opened fire on the enemy and killer every man in sight. One shot fired at a group of ten rebels who were most actively engaged in shooting at the boats' crews, killed every one of them. Gunner Cross, of the Bogota, thinks that from forty to fifty rebels were killed.

One of the schooners, the Helvetia, loaded with rice, was captured, but the first shot at the second schooner set her on fire and she was completely destroyed with her cargo.

The body of Kane will be buried here with military honors.

A man named "R. Kain" has been mentioned in press dispatches as being one of the crew of the Bogota. It was also asserted that Kain fought under Dewey at the battle of Manila.

Gunner J. Cross, of the Bogota, hails from Cedar Rapids, Ia. He is only 17 years of age.

A STEAMER WRECKED.

London, Nov. 17.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Wellington, New Zealand, telegraphs that the eight survivors from the wreck of the British steamer Elingamite who were rescued on a raft by the British survey steamer Penguin, went through a dreadful experience. The raft from which they were taken measured only twelve feet long by seven feet wide, and had sixteen persons on it when it left the wreck. The only food on board was two apples. The first apple was consumed on Tuesday and the second on Wednesday, each being divided into sixteen portions.

From Sunday, the day they were wrecked, until Thursday, when they were rescued, the survivors drifted sixty miles on the half-submerged raft. Several attempts were made to land on Three Kings islands, but without success. Three men died on Monday night from drinking salt water. All of the survivors suffered the tortures of thirst, and four other men and the stewardess died of exhaustion before they were picked up by the Penguin. They had a cruel disappointment on Tuesday night. A steamer was sighted in the distance and frantic shouts were raised by those on the raft to attract attention. The steamer lowered a boat, which passed within fifty yards of them, but the boat's crew apparently did not see the raft and returned to their vessel.

When the Penguin was sighted only one of the survivors was able to stand and all were terribly emaciated.

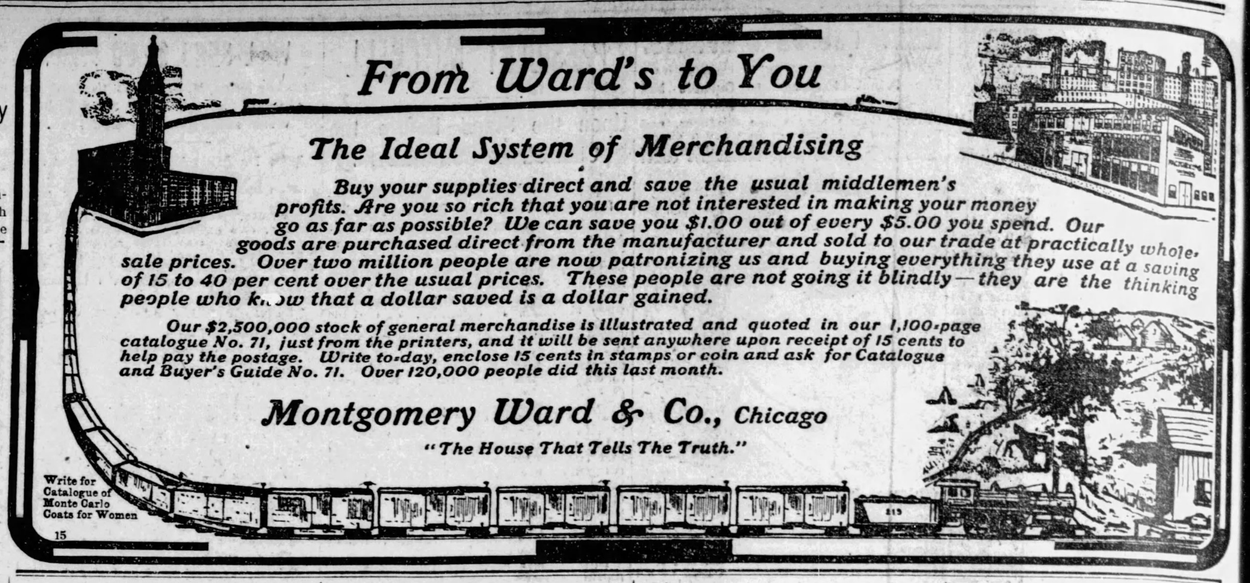
FIRE AND EXPLOSION.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 17.—A fire which broke out in the depot of the Southern railway at Pell City, 54 miles east of here, at 4 o'clock this morning, was followed by a terrific explosion, which resulted in two persons being killed and ten injured, two perhaps fatally.

When the fire was discovered the night operator gave the alarm by repeatedly firing a revolver. This aroused the citizens, who ran to the depot to help save the freight. The fact was overlooked that fifty cases of dynamite were stored in the place and the explosion occurred while a large crowd of citizens and rail road men were near the scene. Ten business houses, including the Pell City hotel, were also wrecked, causing a heavy loss. Two freight trains on the siding were got away in time to save them. Several of the injured were brought here.

ANDREWS IN PRISON.

Detroit, Nov. 13.—Frank C. Andrews, the convicted vice president of the wrecked City Savings bank, left at 12:40 a. m. for Jackson and the state prison to begin serving his fifteen years' sentence. At the Michigan Central depot he greeted a group of newspaper men and police officers with his old-time nervous cordiality and expressed the confident hope that he would be back in Detroit in April for a new trial. None of his intimate friends were at the train. Sheriff Dickson and ex-Sheriff C. P. Collins, who was sworn in as a special deputy, had the prisoner in charge.



ERUPTION OF STROMBOLI

Inhabitants of the Island Greatly Alarmed.

Rome, Nov. 18.Fresh eruption of the volcano Stromboli occurred Sunday evening, accompanied by a terrific explosion and a great flow of lava. It was a magnificent spectacle, visible from all the northern part of Sicily, the flames rising from the volcano illuminating the surrounding sea.

The situation of the few inhabitants of the island of Stromboli is precarious. They are frightened, especially by the washing ashore of great quantities of dead fish, which have been killed apparently by a submarine disturbance.

A number of yachts from Naples and other places have visited the waters surrounding the island to allow those on board to view the eruption.

HENRY OF PLESS' VISIT.

New York, Nov. 18.—Prince Henry of Pless, who came to the United States to attend, on behalf of the German government, the opening of the new home of the Chamber of Commerce, has returned here from a short tour, and will sail for home tomorrow.

PRINCESS HENRY OF PLESS.

Princess Henry of Pless did not accompany her husband to this country when he came as the representative of Emperor William. She was Miss Daisy Cornwallis-West, and is a great beauty. Her brother is the husband of Lady Randolph Churchill.

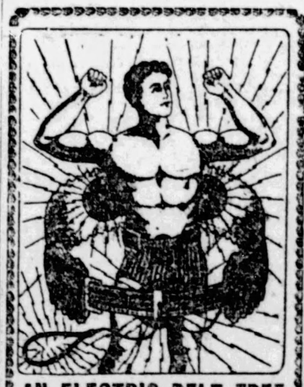
COLUMBUS' NEW TOMB.

Seville, Spain, Nov. 18.—The ceremony of depositing the ashes of Christopher Columbus in a special mausoleum was carried out in the cathedral here yesterday with befitting solemnity. The coffin containing the ashes of the illustrious navigator was borne on the shoulders of a party of naval seamen and behind it walked in procession the archbishop of Seville, the cathedral chapter, the minister of marine and a number of other dignitaries.

After mass had been celebrated the captain-general of Cadiz and the archbishop took the casket in their charge and it was deposited in the mausoleum, where it will remain permanently.

CONFEDERATE PENSIONS.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 17.—The report of Comptroller General Derham, just published, gives the total paid out this year in (confederate) pensions as $200,227. The total number of pensioners is 7,750. Eighty-seven veterans collectively received $1,999 in lieu of artificial limbs. The increase in the number of pensions grows yearly, and if this condition continues the appropriation will furnish a pittance much smaller than now received.



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Queen Lil Arrives.

San Francisco, Nov. 18.—Former Queen Lilicokalani, of Hawaii, accompanied by Miss Helelukl and Joseph Amoku, arrived here from Honolulu on the steamer Ventura today. She is en route to Washington where she will reside during the winter.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Nov. 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly revew of trade says:

Lower prices for railway stocks than at any time since last March do not necessarily indicate loss of traffic nor a set back in business. On the contrary, coincident with the collapse of the stock market, there were numerous evidences that manufacturing and transporting interests have not sufficient facilities to meet demands, although plants and equipment are now of greater efficiency than at any previous time. Distribution of merchandise is fully maintained, preparations being made for a heavy holiday trade, and frequent complaints of tardy deliveries testify to the heavy consumption. Prospects for continued activity are bright because of unprecedented harvests, prosperity in the agricultural section assuring a good demand for other products. Threatened labor controversies have been averted, in some cases wages being advanced, while a number of increases were voluntarily given. Railway earnings continue to advance, the first week of November showing a rise of 4.3 per cent of 1901 and 15.2 per cent over 1900. High temperature retards retail trade in seasonable goods. Rail mills are fully booked up next September, and a Canadian road placed a large order in Germany, while structural shapes are in great request, especially for bridges.

Eastern manufacturers of footwear are offering no inducements to buyers, and, while no actual advances in prices have occurred, the market is decidedly strong. Western shops are also busy, deliveries in both sections coming so slowly as to cause much complaint. Sole leather is active and firm, both domestic and export sales being large. Some western tanners advanced prices, which checked business. Foreign dry hides are abundant and weaker. Limited supplies in first hands and with jobbers have sustained cotton goods, despite the sharp decline in the raw material.

It is between seasons in the market for woolen goods, though there is some inquiry for heavy weights for quick delivery. Clothing manufacturers report encouraging results in their first test of the market for spring garments. Failures for the week numbered 241 in the United States against 215 last year and 24 in Canada compared with 27 a year ago.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Nov. 18.—Close.—The small northwest receipts and firmer prices from acros the water, gave wheat values a strong tone at the opening today, which opened ¾c higher, December ¾c higher and May unchanged. The weather map shows generally clear weather in the northwest and southwest and slight precipitation in the Ohio valley. The temperature continue rather mild for this season of the year. The forecasts suggests clear weather the middle north and southwest with rain or snow for the extreme northwest. New York was an active buyer of wheat during the early hours of the session. The world's visible supply of wheat increased 4,740,000, as compared with an increase of 4,510,000 last year. Later in the day cash wheat advanced to 77¾c and December to 78¾c. May on the rally touched 79¾c. The primary receipts were 1,232,000 bu.; last week, 1,598,000 bu.; last year, 1,425,000 bu. Shipments, 540,000 bu.; last week, 10,350,000 bu.; last year, 406,000 bu. The close was ¾c higher for cash and ¾c higher for December and May.

Corn continues as a strong feature of the market The southwest short interests were busily engaged on a covering movement in December. The corn situation is somewhat strained at present owing to a slow movement, poor grading and a scarcity of transportation facilities. The world's visible supply of corn, according to Bradstreet's figures, decreased 710,000 bushels. Sixty-four cars of new corn were received in Toledo today. The primary receipts were 1,000,000 bu.; last week, 405,000 bu.; last year, 386,000 bu. Shipments ,259,000 bu.; last week, 413,000 bu.; last year, 228,000 bu.

December opened ¼c higher at 45½c and later rallied to 46c asked. May, at 43¾c, opened with ¼c advance, touching 43½c asked later in the session. The close was ½c higher for December at unchanged for May.

The same dull, steady market which has characterized oats of late, prevailed today. There was hardly any trading of note. The visible supply decreased 258,000.

December opened unchanged at 31c and May, ¼c lower at 32c bid. The close was unchanged for December, and ¼c higher for May.

Seed was quiet and steady during the first part of the session. Receipts were 340 bags, against 620 last year. Shipments none; last year, 600. Alsike receipts today, 30 bags. Prices for all the options were unchanged at the opening. The close was unchanged for November, and 2½c lower for the far options.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today Nov. 17. Close.
Cash	77½	78	77	78	77¾
Dec.	78½	79	78¾	79	78¾
May	79¼	80	79¼	80	79¼
Corn—					
Dec.	45½	46	45¼	45½	45
May	43¾	43½	43¼	43	43
Oats—					
Dec.	31½	....	....	31½	31½
May	32b	....	....	32½	32¼
Clover Seed—					
Nov.	$6.96	....	....	$6.95	$6.95
Jan.	7.05	7.05	7.02½b	7.02½b	7.05
March	7.02½	....	....	7.00a	7.02½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	73½	73⅞	73⅜	73⅜b	73½a
May	76¼	76⅝	76¼	76⅝a	76¼b
July	....	....	....	73¾a	73½a
Corn—					
Dec.	53½	58¼	55¼	57⅞	55a
May	42½	42⅞	42¼	42½a	42⅜a
July	41⅞	....	....	41⅝-2	41⅜⅝
Oats—					
Dec.	30	30¼	29¼	29⅞b	30
May	31⅝	31½	31¼	31⅝a	31⅜

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec.	79½	80¼	79½	80¼	79¼a
May	80⅝	80½	80	80½	80
Corn—					
Dec.	60⅛	61¼	60¼	61¼	59⅝
May	47½	48	47⅜	48	47½

ST LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	68⅞b	69	68¼	68½b	68¾b
May	73⅝	73¾	73⅝	73½	73⅝b

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	72½	72¼
May	....	....	....	74¾½	74⅝½

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	72¼b	71¾b
May	....	....	....	74½b	74¾b

CHICAGO PROVISIONS

Pork—					
Jan.	$15.30	$15.30	$15.22	$1.22-35	$15.32
May	14.40	14.45	14.40	14.40b	14.47b
Lard—					
Dec.	9.72	9.80	9.72	9.77a	9.85b
Jan.	9.12	9.15	9.10	9.12a	9.17
May	8.60	8.60	8.55	8.57	8.62
Ribs—					
Jan.	7.95	7.97	7.92	7.95	8.00
May	7.72	..	..	7.72	7.75

Chicago.

Finley Barrell & Co. to W. W. Marsh. Chicago, Nov. 18.—Wheat has been firm at its best, ⅝c over the close of Monday. The pit view was that while there was open support, the leading long interest sold early on the swell through brokers, but not largely later. The early high prices were on the small northwest receipts and with the higher corn. The Bradstreet's world's visible increase, 4,740,000 bushels vs. 10,000,000 increase last year.

Cables up but not equal to the advance here Monday.

Duluth reported 300,000 bushels of wheat sold at the top price on the crop.

Armour took over a million wheat in last half hour.

Sales 90,000 bushels of No. 3 red here.

Corn—The corn feature has been covering of December and January by southwest shorts. The conspicuous December buyer was Rosenbaum. But all the houses identified with the southwest trade were taking December.

The May trade was large with Comstock taking profits on a line.

There was no evidence of covering by the big local interests which have been selling of late.

Weather improved for movement.

Oats have been helped at times today by the corn and wheat strength. The speculative trade has increased very little and futures have had a range of only ¾c. Sample market steady. Small commission trade.

Provisions—There was the inclination in provisions early to sell off the hogs, which were 10c lower. Cash lard has been strong with some buying of November and December by shippers, Hately and others.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Nov. 18.—Noon.—Money on call nominal at 5@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent; sterling exchange easy with actual business in bankers' bills at 486.875@487 for demand and at 483.75@483.875 for 60 days bills; posted rates, 485@488; commercial, 482@483.50; bar silver, 49¾; Mexican dollars, 38.

New York, Nov. 18.—Wall Street.—Speculative interest centered in Manhattan, which opened wide, 6,000 shares changing hands at from 140 to 139½, the lower figure representing yesterday's close. Trading otherwise was in small volume and prices were irregular. Fluctuations either way were narrow, but St. Paul and Reading showed decided heaviness. Selling orders outweighed the demand and there was a general decline to below yesterday's final figures. St. Paul and Reading lost over a point, while Manhattan dipped to 138¾. The Pacifics and Southwestern stocks were less active and were not much affected, while Rock Island successfully resisted the tendency and gained a point. Large orders for Sugar carried it up to 119 later, causing a sympathetic recovery elsewhere, which was not well maintained.

Price movements were mainly unimportant, although there were some feverish fluctuations in St. Paul, Louisville and Colorado Fuel. The last-named showed a loss at one time of two points. Generally speaking the market was steadier, in the absence of aggressive bear selling encouraging a light demand for both accounts. Sugar was lifted above 119 and Reading made a full recovery, which contributed to a better tone. Professional operators are disposed to limit ventures pending further light on monetary conditions. The recent large outgo of money to the interior for various purposes and the reduced offerings of time money to hold speculation in check. Bonds at noon were quiet and easier for the semi-speculative issues.

Supporting orders in Manhattan which were supplemented by short covering rallied the price to about 140 again and helped the general market. Rallies elsewhere were limited to moderate fractions and there was not much of a demand.

Efforts to mark the stocks on the improvement disclosed a very limited demand and the bears promptly sold St. Paul, the Pennsylvania group of stocks, the Pacifics, United States Steel stocks and Manhattan sold below their lowest prices of the forenoon and reflected losses in some cases of over a point. The announcement that the subway company had paid out $360,000 on telegraphic transfer from San Francisco which off sets earlier shipments by that institution to that center, was without influence.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Am. Sug. Ref. Co	119¼	119¾	118½	119
Atchison	82¾	82⅝	81⅞	82
Atchison pref	96⅝	96⅝	95⅞	95⅞
Am. Car. & F Co	34	....	....	34
Amal. Copper	56	56⅝	54¼	54⅝
Balt. & Ohio	99¼	98¼	97¼	98
Brook. R. T	58¾	58⅝	57¾	58⅛
Canad. Pac	129½	129½	127¾	128¼
Chi. G. W	16¾	16⅝	16¼	16¼
Clover Leaf	....	....	....	99¼
Clover Leaf pfd.	46½	....	....	46¼
Con. Tob. 4's	64¾	64¾	64½	64½
Colorado Fuel	87¼	87½	84	84¼
Ches. & Ohio	45	45	44¼	44¼
Erie com.	34½	34¾	33½	33½
Erie 1st pf.	54¾	....	....	53½
Ill. C. R. R.	126	....	....	126
Louis. & Nash.	124¾	124¾	122¾	123¾
Leather	12¾	....	....	12¾
Lead	25⅞	....	....	26¼
Manhattan	140	142⅜	138¼	140¼
Mex. Central	23